“MONOTYPE” BOOK OF INFORMATION

SCALES · TABLES · EQUIVALENTS
POPULAR TYPE FACES
AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM
PAPER: SIZES, SUB-DIVISIONS, ETC.
CASTING AND METAL HINTS
PUNCTUATION · SPECIAL SIGNS
HISTORIC NAMES AND DATES
AND OTHER USEFUL FACTS AND FIGURES

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J. R. Blood

THE MONOTYPE CORPORATION LIMITED

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"MONOTYPE" MACHINE

BOOK OF INFORMATION

FACTS, TABLES, TECHNICAL HINTS, ETC.
WITH SECTIONS ON PUNCTUATION
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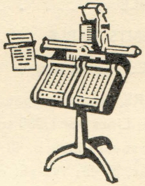

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USEFUL "MONOTYPE" ATTACHMENTS

QUADDING AND CENTRING ATTACHMENT

Saves much keyboard ribbon and economises on key-tapping. Apply for book of examples of its applications.

EXTENDED MATRIX-CASE ATTACHMENT

Increases capacity of "Monotype" matrix-case by two complete rows, giving a total of 255 matrix positions. Specially useful for seven-alphabet composition.

"MONOTYPE" COMBINED SPACING ATTACHMENT

Saves 16 per cent of ribbon and increases hourly output of caster by this percentage. Spaces between words are cast in one revolution of the casting machine, combined with the first letter of the following word.

Apply for descriptive pamphlet.

"MONOTYPE" LEADING ATTACHMENT

For automatically leading lines of composition after they are positioned in the galley, or between paragraphs. (*For more complete list of attachments for special purposes see page* 59.)

AUXILIARY MOULD CROSSBLOCK OILER

Automatically wipes and oils the side of mould crossblock.

DISPLAY TYPE ATTACHMENT

This attachment increases the capacity of a "Monotype" Composition Caster by enabling it to produce display type of fine quality in sizes up to 36 point. All "Monotype" display matrices, in a wide range of popular designs may be hired at a nominal rental by the day.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING "MONOTYPE" MACHINES

Briefly "Monotype" type composing machines consist of two separate and distinct mechanisms: (*a*) the Keyboard for preparing a paper ribbon to control (*b*) the Casting Machine. These two machines are equipped with certain interchangeable material to enable different combinations of type faces and different body sizes to be composed in justified lines.

FOUNT MATERIAL

Fount material consists of: On the CASTING MACHINE—Mould; Matrix-Case; Normal Wedge. On the KEYBOARD—Keybars (two sets); Keybuttons (two sets); Stopbars; Justification Scale.

Moulds

These decide the body size and height of type to be cast. State kind of Mould needed, whether "English" (pica, long primer, etc.) or "Point." We recommend printers to adopt the point system.

Mould Sizes

(*For Table of English and Point Body Sizes see page* 57)

Matrix-Cases

Contain 255 characters and space matrices, arranged in 15 rows of 17 matrices per row. All matrices in any given row are for casting type of one given thickness. Each matrix being a separate piece permits the matrix-case to be arranged as desired, so that a suitable Jobbing type may be selected to work in combination with a Roman face. All "Monotype" matrices are cut to produce type of a definite unit thickness based upon the em quad, which is 18 units. If machine is fitted for 15 × 15 matrix-cases the mechanism may be altered to accommodate a matrix-case of 15 rows of 17 matrices per row.

Normal Wedge

This decides the thickness of type cast from any row of matrices in the matrix-case. The "unit" thickness of any given row of matrices may vary (be different in different matrix-case arrangements) and this necessitates a provision accordingly in the gradient of the normal wedge. The normal wedge has 15 different casting positions, and the standard progression of units is: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18. The thinnest (expandable) space is 4 units thick, and is obtained from the 6-unit position of the normal wedge, special mechanism reducing this thickness to 4 units. Normal wedges are marked with the set size and the number of the corresponding stopbar case.

Keybars

These form a mechanism, positioned immediately beneath the key-buttons, to enable matrices to be designed for positions anywhere in the matrix-case without necessitating any deviation from the standard positions of the keybuttons on the keyboard.

Two sets of keybars are necessary on each keyboard, and when the standard arrangement of matrix-case is departed from efforts are (and should be) made to confine any alteration in the keybar system to one set (right-hand) only. Keybars are changed in a few seconds.

For each keybutton lever there is a corresponding keybar. As the keybutton lever is depressed it pushes against and advances one keybar. On the lower edge of each keybar are two lugs which in turn operate two lower bars. These lower bars when pressed forward cause two air valves to be opened, so that compressed air will raise two punches for perforating the paper ribbon. For every matrix position in the matrix-case two locating perforations in the paper ribbon are necessary—one to decide the unit row to be selected, and the other to decide which matrix in that row is needed. For every different matrix-case arrangement of characters a different arrangement of keybars is necessary. (For zero positions of matrix-case a blank in the ribbon takes the place of a perforation.)

Keybuttons

There are two banks of keybuttons, quickly changeable. These are standardized practically to 5, 6 and 7-alphabet layouts. Slight alterations in keybank arrangement of characters may be overcome by placing clips over the keybuttons containing the characters which it is proposed to substitute for the standard characters.

Stopbars

All type produced on "Monotype" machines is cast to a definite number of units in thickness—i.e., the "point" system is applied to the widths of letters as well as to their body measurement. The unit value of each letter is registered by a set of stops, called "stopbars," and their unit equivalents progress according to, and correspond with, the unit equivalent of the normal wedge to be used, which in turn corresponds with the unit value apportioned to each row of matrices in the matrix-case.

Justifying Scale

This is a ready-reckoning scale on the keyboard to indicate to the operator the special justifying keys to be struck to cause (on the casting machine) all word-spaces to be expanded sufficiently to make the line the pre-arranged width. This scale must correspond with the "set" of the fount to be cast; it can be changed in a few seconds.

UNIT ARRANGEMENTS OF FOUNTS

The mechanism of a "Monotype" machine will respond to every reasonable request of printers and type-designers. Thus the lower-case "o" (as a single example) may be designed 8, 9, 10 or any other number of units in thickness, according to the fancy of the designer, and the mechanism of the machine accepts the variation, although the operator proceeds as usual, to all intents unconscious of the difference in thickness apportioned to the letter. In faithfully copying some of the designs of the old masters (such as Caslon in our No. 128 series) each size of fount in the series may have a different unit arrangement.

DEFINITION OF FOUNTS FOR "MONOTYPE" MACHINES

For ordinary composition the matrix-case contains 255 characters and spaces, which constitute a fount for "Monotype" machines and which may include any of the following (or other) arrangements:—

Standard Book Matrix-Case (Five Alphabets).—Roman upper and lower-case, small capitals, figures, italic upper and lower-case, roman and italic points, and a suitable supply of accents, ligatures and commercial signs.

Standard Jobbing Matrix-Case (Five Alphabets).—Roman upper and lower-case, small capitals, figures; bold upper and lower-case and figures; roman and bold points; and a suitable supply of accents, ligatures and commercial signs.

Standard Six-Alphabet Matrix-Case.—Roman upper and lower-case, with figures; bold upper and lower-case with figures; italic upper and lower-case; with a suitable supply of punctuation and other characters. (Roman small capitals are deleted in this arrangement of the matrix-case.)

Standard Seven-Alphabet Matrix-Case.—Roman upper and lower-case, small capitals and figures; italic upper and lower-case; bold upper and lower-case, with figures; supply of necessary punctuation characters. (In this arrangement a number of accents, ligatures and diphthongs are omitted.)

SELECTING FOUNTS

When selecting faces to work in combination (such as a bold face with a given roman face) the "set" designations should agree; in other words, a 10¾ set bold face cannot conveniently be worked in a matrix-case with a 9½ set roman face. At the same time a lesser "set" may be assumed to be a quarter "set" higher in order to be combined with a larger "set." Thus 10-point Modern, Series No. 1, 9¼ set, may be considered as 9½ set to enable it to be combined with 10 point Latin Antique, which is 9½ set, and a 9½ set justification scale and normal wedge will be required, as these must always follow the higher "set" designation. By increasing the "set" as explained, the type of the fount which has been increased in "set" will have slightly more space between each letter, as shown by the following examples:

Series No. 2—6½ Set

The truth is that, while apparently a very simple process,
type-setting is, in reality, just the opposite. Its requirements
are of a mental kind, and the part played by mental skill is of a

Series No. 2—6¾ Set

The truth is that, while apparently a very simple process,
type-setting is, in reality, just the opposite. Its requirements
are of a mental kind, and the part played by mental skill is of

UNIT ARRANGEMENTS AND KEYBARS

When founts are cut to a different unit arrangement (that is, when any given characters of a fount are of different unit widths to the same characters in another fount) special keybars will be needed.

LARGE-TYPE COMPOSITION

Large-type (14, 18 and 24 point) composition is effected on the standard machine without any alteration to the mechanism. The matrices for these founts (body-wise) are double the measurement of the composition matrices (being ·4″ instead of ·2″) and set-wise some are the same measurement as composition matrices (·2″) and some double the measurement (·4″). The number of matrices in the matrix-case (which has a carrying capacity of 3·2″ by 3·2″ instead of 3″ by 3″) varies according to the "set" of the fount. About 90 characters may be taken as the average, and include upper and lower-case, figures and punctuation marks. With each fount for this form of composition there is generally needed one set of matrices, one set of keybars, one set of stopbars, one normal wedge, and one justification scale, but in most cases the 14 point and 18 point founts of the same designation use the same keybars and stopbars. The speed of casting is slightly reduced, according to the body-size for these founts, but the keyboard speed is naturally the same as in composition of smaller sizes of type.

COMPOSITION IN THE SPARTAN SERIES

Spartan matrices are specially cut and arranged so that four different sizes of face of the same body-size are contained in one matrix-case, and each face aligns with any other face in the same matrix-case, so that three of the founts may be used as capitals only, or as capitals and small capitals combined.

MATRIX MARKINGS

Each composition matrix is stamped with the fount designation and point size; thus, $\frac{117}{10}$ indicates 117 series in 10 point.

THE JUSTIFYING SCALE

The Justifying Scale of a "Monotype" Keyboard is a drum, the circumference of which is divided into squares in which are printed figures to indicate to the operator which keys must be depressed at the end of each line to ensure that spaces of correct thickness will be cast to make the line the required length. In other words, it is a ready-reckoning scale.

The "constant" is the vertical line of identical numbers indicated when the composed line is complete in length. To the left of this line the scale is divided into 71 sections, each representing one unit of the type which is being composed. Intersecting these lines are twenty horizontal divisions, up which a pointer ascends each time a space key is struck. There may therefore be registered any deficiency of units in a line up to 71, which may be divided amongst any number of spaces up to 20.

In preparing the scale numbers the first objective is to find the numbers for the "constant" (4-unit space), and then to find the numbers to represent the unit shortage per space for every unit square.

The numbers 3–8 represent the exact 6-unit space, so two units must be subtracted from these to give the "constant" or starting numbers.

The unit shortage is reduced to decimals of an inch, and then divided by the number of spaces in the line. The answer is then divided by ·0075″ to indicate the adjustment of the ·0075″ justification wedge, and the

balance by ·0005″ to indicate the adjustment of the ·0005″ justification wedge. An amount of ·00025″ ranks as ·0005″; anything less than ·00025″ is discarded.

To find the "constant" of any set up to 12 set subtract two units of set from ·0265″ (the equivalent of 3–8); the answer gives the "constant" figures, and these are the starting figures for calculating the wedge positions in each space row. (*For sets above* 12 *set subtract only the equivalent of one unit of set from* ·0265″.)

Divide one unit of set by the number of spaces, and add the answer to the starting figures; this will indicate the wedge figures for one unit shortage. Continue to add the same amount for each extra unit of shortage.

EXAMPLE: Show calculation for fourth space row 8½ set.

	·0265000″	(equivalent of 3–8)
−	·0130648″	(2 units 8½ set)
	·0134352″	= 1–12 = constant of 8½ set
+	·0016331″	(1 unit ÷ 4 spaces)
	·0150683″	= 1–15 (1 unit from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0167014″	= 2–3 (2 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0183345″	= 2–7 (3 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0199676″	= 2–10 (4 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0216007″	= 2–13 (5 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0232338″	= 3–1 (6 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0248669″	= 3–5 (7 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0265000″	= 3–8* (8 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0281331″	= 3–11 (9 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0297662″	= 3–15 (10 units from constant)
+	·0016331″	
	·0313993″	= 4–3 (11 units from constant) and so on.

* By this method the numbers 3–8 are always represented exactly by ·0265″, and indicate the position in which the justification wedges must be located when adjusting the space transfer wedge.

The above figures are taken to seven places of decimals to minimize the accumulation of any decimal deficiency.

SERIES OF "MONOTYPE" MATRICES

Book and News Founts

	SERIES
Antique Old Style No. 1	124
Baskerville	169
Bell	341
Bembo	270
Bembo Condensed Italic	294
Bembo Semi-bold	509
Blado Italic	119
Bodoni	135, 288, 357, 504
Bulmer	469
Caslon O.F. ("Monotype")	128
Centaur	252
Century	211, 227
Cloister Old Style	272
Cochin	165
Cushing	17
Deutsch Romisch	298
Didot	71
Didot, Neo	27, 65
Ehrhardt	453
Elzevir	19
Emerson	320
Fournier Old Face	185, 285
French Face Extended	76
French Modern	111
French Old Style	68 109, 148
French Round Face	44
Fridericus Antiqua	314
Gaelic	24, 121
Garamond	156 174
Gloucester O.S.	99
Gloucester O.S. Cond.	158, 242
Gloucester O.S. Wide	152
Goudy Catalogue	268, 364
Goudy Modern	249
Goudy Old Style	291
Gravura	533
Haarlemmer	531
Horley Old Style	199
Imprint Old Face	101
Indicateur	462

	SERIES
Ionic 153, 184, 265, 342, 416	451
Italian Old Style	108
Laudian Old Style	450
Leysbourne	348
Littleworth	284
Lutetia	255
Mediæval	134, 136
Menhart	397
Modern	1, 6, 80, 95, 183, 189, 422, 500
Modern Cond.	13, 14, 39, 79, 250
Modern Extended	7, 77, 447
Modern Wide	16 18, 25, 26, 30, 75, 257
Old Face	20, 45, 240
Old Style	2, 67, 104, 151
Old Style Condensed	8, 50
Pastonchi	206
Pegasus	508
Perpetua	239, 316, 386
Pierre Didot	411
Plantin	110, 281
Plantin Condensed	289
Plantin Light	113
Poliphilus	170
Poltawski	394
Romulus	458
Ronaldson Old Style	10
Scotch Roman	43, 46, 137
Solus	276
The Times New Roman	327, 427
The Times New Roman Semi-bold	421
Typewriter	82, 100, 105, 127, 235, 301, 302, 344
Underlined Typewriter	82, 100, 105
Van Dijck	203
Veronese	59
Walbaum	374
Worcester Old Face	123

Jobbing Founts

Albertus	324, 481 534, 538
Albion	5, 42, 63 70, 74, 264
Antique	207, 307 354 407
Antique Old Style	3, 161, 232
Ashley Crawford	238, 279
Baskerville Bold	312, 313, 377
Bembo Bold	428
Bembo Titling	370
Bodoni No. 4	254
Bodoni Bold	195, 260
Bodoni Bold Condensed	529
Bernard Condensed	213

SERIES OF "MONOTYPE" MATRICES

	SERIES
Canterbury	197
Centaur Titling	295
Century Bold	545, 546
Chiswell Old Face	154
Clarendon	12, 412
Clearface Bold	157
Cloister Bold	271
Colonna	225
Condensa	511
Deutsch Romisch Bold	286
De Vinne	21, 131, 167
Egyptian	72, 107, 112, 129, 130, 162, 171, 173, 251, 282, 330, 464
Engravers' Titling	146, 147
Falstaff	323
Felix Titling	399
Figaro	536
French Old Style Bold	69
Gaelic Bold	85, 117
Garamond Bold	201
Gill Sans	262, 349
Gill Sans Bold	275, 350
Gill Sans Bold Condensed	343
Gill Sans Bold Condensed Titling	373, 525
Gill Sans Extra Bold	321
Gill Sans Extra Bold Titling	526
Gill Sans Bold Extra Cond.	468
Gill Sans Bold Titling	317
Gill Sans Light	362
Gill Sans Titling	231
Gill Sans Shadow	304, 338, 406, 408
Gill Sans Ultra Bold	442
Gill Sans Cameo	233, 299
Gill Sans Condensed	485
Gill Sans Bold Timetable	L8
Gloucester Bold	55, 103, 160, 172
Gloucester Bold Cond.	198, 395
Gloucester Bold Extended	243
Grotesque	4, 11, 15, 33, 51, 73, 81, 97, 126, 150, 166, 168, 204, 212, 215, 216, 244, 274, 318, 365, 383, 389, 405
Grotesque Condensed Titling	523, 527

	SERIES
Grotesque Titling	524
Goudy Bold	269, 441
Goudy Extra Bold	214
Goudy Text	292
Goudy Titling	439
Grock	388
Horley Old Style Bold	261
Imprint Bold	310, 410
Imprint Shadow	190
Inflex Bold	366
Italian Old Style Bold	149
Jocunda	369
Latin Antique	9, 60, 78, 84, 164, 419
Lombardic Capitals	293
Modern Bold Italic	54
Matura	496
Newspaper Small Ads.	115, 163, 177, 333, 335
Old English Text	356, 456
Old Style Bold	53, 138, 159, 245, 253, 544
Othello	246
Pegasus	508
Perpetua Bold	461
Perpetua Titling	200, 258, 480
Placard Bold Cond.	506, 515
Placard Condensed	568
Placard Light Extra Cond.	505
Plantin Bold	194, 287
Plantin Bold Condensed	236
Plantin Titling	438
Rockwell	371
Rockwell Condensed	414
Rockwell Bold	391
Rockwell Bold Condensed	359
Rockwell Extra Bold	424
Rockwell Light	390
Romulus Bold	520
Runic Condensed	420
Solus Bold	368
Script	322, 351, 385, 436, 455, 475, 493
The Times Bold	334, 345, 360
The Times Titling	328, 329, 332, 339, 355
Titling	179, 180, 181, 182, 234

Numerous other faces in English, German, Russian, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew can also be supplied. Hundreds of founts of figures and thousands of special sorts.

TABLE OF COMPOSITION FOUNTS FOR "MONOTYPE" MACHINES

SHOWING POINT AND SET SIZES

Name and Series No.	Point and Set Sizes 4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
*124 Antique Old Style No. 1	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	8½	9¼	9¾	10½	11¾	...	...	...
*161 Antique Old Style No. 2	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	8	†8¾	9½	10½	11¾	...	...	14
3 Antique Old Style No. 3	...	...	...	6½	...	7¾	...	8½	9¼	9¾	10½	12	...	...	...
*169 Baskerville	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8¼	9	10	10¾	12	...	...	13
*312 Baskerville Bold	...	...	...	†6¾	...	...	...	†8¼	†9	†10	10¾	†12	...	...	†13
*341 Bell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	9½	10	11	12	...	...	13½
*270 Bembo	...	...	...	6¾	6¾	...	...	7½	8¼	8½	9½	10¼	11	...	11½
428 Bembo Bold	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	7½	8¼	8½	9½	10¼	...	...	11½
294 Bembo Condensed Italic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	10¼	11	...	...
*357 Bodoni No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	9¾	...	11½	...	...	...
*135 Bodoni No. 3	...	...	...	6½	6½	...	7¾	7¾	8½	9½	10¼	11¾	12¾	...	13½
195 Bodoni Bold	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	7¾	8½	9½	10¼	11¾	...	...	...
*260 Bodoni Bold No. 2	...	...	...	6½	6½	...	7¾	7¾	8½	9½	10¼	11¾	12¾	...	13½
*128 Caslon Old Face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¼	8¼	8¾	9¾	11¼	...	12¼	13
*252 Centaur	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	8¼	8¾	9¼	10¼	11¼	...	...	12½
*227 Century No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	11¾	...	...	14
12 Clarendon	...	5½	6½	6½	...	7½	...	8¼	9¼	9¾	10¾	12	...	...	...
157 Clear Face Bold	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8¼	9¼	10	10¾	11¾	...	...	14
*165 Cochin	...	...	...	...	7½	...	...	8½	...	10½	11¼	12¼	13¼	...	15
107 Egyptian No. 1	...	...	...	6½	...	7½	...	8	8¾	9¾	10½	12	...	...	...
72 Egyptian Extended	...	5½	7¼	7¼	7¾	...	8½	...	9¾	10	11	12¼	13	...	...

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	Point and Set Sizes 4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
*453 Ehrhardt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	...	9¼	10	11	...	...	12¾
*320 Emerson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	...	8¾	...	10½	...	...	12¼
146 Engravers' Titling	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147 Engravers' Titling Bold	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14¼	...	...	...
*323 Falstaff	...	...	...	...	10¼	...	†12	...	13¾	†15½	17	...	20½	...	...
*185 Fournier Old Face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	8¼	8¾	9½	10¼	...	11¾	...
*156 Garamond	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	8	8¾	9½	10¼	11¼	12¼	...	12¾
174 Garamond Italic No. 2	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	8	8¾	9½	10¼	11¼	12¼	...	12¾
*201 Garamond Bold	...	...	...	6	...	†7	...	8	8¾	9½	10¼	11¼	...	...	†14
*262 Gill Sans	...	6	6½	6½	7	7½	...	8	9	9½	10¼	11¼	...	...	12½
*349/350 Gill Sans No. 2 and Gill Sans Bold No. 2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*275 Gill Sans Bold	...	†6	6½	6½	7	†7½	...	8	9	9½	10¼	11¼	...	...	12½
343 Gill Sans Bold Condensed	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	8	...	9½	...	11¼	...	...	12½
321 Gill Sans Extra Bold	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	8	...	9½	...	11¼	...	...	...
*362 Gill Sans Light	†5½	...	6½	6½	7	7½	...	8	9	9½	10¼	11¼	...	...	†12½
231 Gill Sans Titling	...	...	...	7¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
103 Gloucester Bold	...	...	...	6	...	...	7¼	7¼	8	9	9¾	11¼	...	12¾	...
198 Gloucester Bold Condensed	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7¼	...	8½	9¼	9¾	...	...	...
243 Gloucester Bold Extended	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7¼	...	9	9¾	11¼	...	...	...
* 99 Gloucester Old Style	...	...	...	6	...	...	7¼	7¼	8	9	9¾	11¼	...	12¾	...
*269 Goudy Bold	...	...	...	7½	...	...	...	9¼	...	11	11¾	12¾	...	...	15½

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
							Point and Set Sizes								
*441 Goudy Bold No. 2	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8½	...	10¼	†11¼	12¼	...	...	...
*268 Goudy Catalogue	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8¾	...	10¼	...	12	...	...	...
*364 Goudy Catalogue No. 2	...	5½	6½	7¾	...	...	...	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*214 Goudy Extra Bold	...	...	...	7½	...	...	...	†9	10¼	11½	...	13½	...	...	...
*249 Goudy Modern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¼	10	11¼	...	...	...
*291 Goudy Old Style	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8½	...	10¼	11¼	12¼	...	...	15
292 Goudy Text	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	8	...	9½	...	...	...
51 Grotesque No. 2	...	...	...	7¾	...	...	...	9½	10¼	11½	12½	15½	...	...	14
73 Grotesque Bold No. 3	...	...	...	7¼	7¾	...	8½	...	9¾	10	11	12¼	13	...	...
* 15 Grotesque Bold Condensed No. 2	...	...	...	†6½	...	†7¼	...	8	†8¾	10	†10¾	12	...	...	...
166 Grotesque Bold Condensed No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	14
*150 Grotesque Bold Extended No. 1	...	...	...	6½	...	8¾	...	10	11	12	13	14	...	...	...
33 Grotesque Condensed No. 2	...	...	...	6¾	...	7	...	8	8½	9¼	9¾	11¼	11½	12½	...
318 Grotesque Condensed No. 3	...	...	...	5¼	5½	...	...	6¾	...	8¼	...	10¼	...	...	...
383 Grotesque Condensed No. 4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	8	...	...
*101 Imprint	...	...	...	7	7¾	7¾	...	8½	9¼	9½	10¼	11¾	...	13¼	...
*410 Imprint Bold No. 2	...	...	...	†7	...	†7¾	...	8½	†9¼	9½	†10¼	11¾	...	...	...
*190 Imprint Shadow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	...
366 Inflex Bold	...	5½	6	6¾	...	7½	...	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*342 Ionic No. 2	...	5½	6	6¾	...	7½	...	8½	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
*108 Italian Old Style	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8¼	9	9¾	10½	...	13	...	...
149 Italian Old Style Bold	...	...	...	6¾	...	7½	...	8	8¾	9¾	10½	12	13	...	14

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
							Point and Set Sizes								
9 Latin Antique	...	...	...	6½	...	7¼	...	8	9	9½	10½	12	12½	...	...
293 Lombardic Capitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	8	...	9½	...	...	...
*255 Lutetia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	...	8	...	10½	...	...
*397 Menhart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½	...	...	...	...
* 1 Modern No. 1	...	...	...	6¾	...	7	...	8	8½	9¼	9¾	11¼	...	13½	...
* 13 Modern Condensed No. 1	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* 39 Modern Condensed No. 3	...	...	...	...	6½	...	7½	...	8	8¾	9½	...	11½	...	...
* 7 Modern Extended No. 1	...	...	...	7	...	7¾	...	8½	9¼	9¾	10½	12	...	...	...
* 16 Modern Wide No. 1	...	†6½	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* 18 Modern Wide No. 2	...	...	...	7¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* 25 Modern Wide No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¼	10¼	11	12½	...	...	...
* 26 Modern Wide No. 4	5½	5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* 30 Modern Wide No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	8¼	...	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Modern Bold Italic	...	...	...	6¾	7¾	...	8½	8¾	9½	10	10¾	12½	...	...	...
115 Newspaper Smalls	...	...	10	10¼	...	12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
456 Old English Text No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¾	...	10¼	...	12¼	...	...	...
* 2 Old Style No. 2	...	...	...	6½	...	7¾	...	8½	9¼	9¾	10½	12	...	13¼	...
*151 Old Style No. 4	...	...	...	6½	...	7½	...	8	8¾	9½	10½	11¾	...	13½	...
* 53 Old Style Bold No. 1	...	...	†6¾	6¾	†7¾	†7¾	...	8½	9¼	9½	10½	12	...	...	15½
159 Old Style Bold No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¾	...	10¾	...	12¼	...	...	14
544 Old Style Bold No. 5	...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	8½	9¼	9¾	10½	12	...	...	...
246 Othello	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	14½	...	...	...

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	Point and Set Sizes														
	4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
*206 Pastonchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	8½	9½	...	11¾	...	...
*239 Perpetua	...	...	7¼	7¼	...	...	...	8	8½	9	10	11	11¾	...	13
461 Perpetua Bold	...	...	...	7¼	...	...	...	8	...	9	10	11	11¾	...	...
200 Perpetua Bold Titling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11¼	...	...	...
258 Perpetua Titling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	11½	12½	...	...	...
506 Placard Bold Condensed No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9½	...	...	...	...
568 Placard Condensed	...	...	...	...	5½	...	6	...	6½	7	7½	...	8¾	...	...
505 Placard Light Extra Condensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
*110 Plantin	...	...	7	7	7¾	7¾	8½	8½	9¼	9½	10¼	11¾	...	13¼	14
*194 Plantin Bold	...	...	...	7	†7¾	†7¾	†8½	8½	9¼	9½	10¼	11¾	...	†13¼	14
236 Plantin Bold Condensed	...	...	...	7	7½	...	...	8½	9¼	9½	10¼	11¾	12½	...	14
*113 Plantin Light	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8½	...	10	10¾	11¾	...	...	...
170/119 Poliphilus and Blado Italic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	9¼	10¾	11½	...	...
*371 Rockwell	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	†8	8½	9½	10¾	...	12½	...	...	†15¾
*391 Rockwell Bold	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8½	†9½	10¾	...	12½	...	...	†15¾
359 Rockwell Bold Condensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11¾	...	...	...	...
424 Rockwell Extra Bold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	10¾	...	12½	...	...	...
*390 Rockwell Light	...	...	...	6¾	...	...	...	8½	†9½	10¾	...	12½	...	...	†15¾
*458 Romulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	8½	9	...	10¾	...	...
520 Romulus Bold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	8½	9	...	10¾	...	...
* 46 Scotch Roman No. 1	...	...	...	7	...	8	8½	8½	9¼	10	10¾	12¼	...	...	...
*137 Scotch Roman No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¼	8½	9¼	10¼	12¼	...	...	13½

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	Point and Set Sizes														
	4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
455 Script: Temple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¼	...	11¼	...	...
276 Solus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	13
140 Spartan	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
141 Spartan Bold	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
143 Spartan Condensed	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
144 Spartan Italic	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
139 Spartan Light	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
142 Spartan Light Condensed	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
145 Spartan Wide	...	...	...	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12¾	...	...	...
*327 The Times New Roman	5½	...	6½	6¾	7¾	7¾	8¼	8¼	9	9¾	10½	12	...	...	12¾
*334 The Times Bold	...	...	†6½	†6¾	†7¾	†7¾	†8¼	8¼	†9	9¾	†10½	†12	...	...	...
*328 The Times Bold Titling No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¼	†10¼	†10½	†11½	†13	...	...	...
339 The Times Extended Titling	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	9½	10¼	11	11¾	13¼	...	...	17
355 The Times Hever Titling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	11	12	...	...	...
*421 The Times New Roman Semi-Bold	...	...	...	7	7½	8¼	...	9	9¾	10¾	11¾	12¾	...	...	...
*427 The Times New Roman Wide	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	...	...	9	10¼	11¼	12¼	...	...	13¼
329 The Times Titling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15¾
333/335/327 The Times Newspaper Small Advertisements	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*179 Titling Modern No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¾	†10½	†12¾	†14	†19½	...	...	...
180 Titling: Victoria Bold Condensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8¾	...	10¾	...	...	...

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

COMPOSITION FOUNTS—continued

Name and Series No.	Point and Set Sizes 4¼	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12	13	13½	14
181 Titling: Victoria Condensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12¼	...	...	...
325 Tonic Sol-fa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	...	8½	...	...	...
82 Typewriter No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
100 Typewriter No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	...	...	...
105 Typewriter No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	...	...	...
127 Typewriter No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9¾	...	12	...	14½	...	...	...
235 Typewriter No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13¼	...	...	...
301 Typewriter No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
302 Typewriter No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	...	...	...
344 Typewriter No. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14½	...	...	...
*203 Van Dijck	...	...	...	...	...	†7½	...	†8	...	8¾	9¾	10	11	...	12
* 59 Veronese...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10½	12	...	...	14
*374 Walbaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	9	9¾	10	10¾	11¾	...	13¾
*375 Walbaum Medium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	9	†9½	10	10¾	11¾	...	13¾

* Italics are made for these series (except in sizes marked †).

"Monotype" founts are often referred to by their Series numbers instead of their names. These Series numbers appear in the first column. The figures at the head of each column indicate the point sizes, and the figures in the columns indicate the "set" (or width) designation in which the fount has been cut, and indicate the Normal Wedge and Justifying Scale to be used in connection with the fount.

When ordering founts it is advisable to quote the Series number, point size, and "set": such as 1-10-9¼ or 25-9-9¼, and, if possible, the Layout No. or M.C.A. to which they should be arranged.

6½, 7½ and 13½ point faces are cast on 7 point, 8 point and 14 point respectively.

Note *re* SPARTAN and ENGRAVERS' TITLING.—These founts are cut in four face sizes to each point size given above, and all four are operated from one matrix-case.

SOME POPULAR "MONOTYPE" TYPE FACES

BASKERVILLE. SERIES NO. 169

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BASKERVILLE BOLD. SERIES NO. 312

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BEMBO. SERIES NO. 270

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BEMBO BOLD. SERIES NO. 428

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BELL. SERIES NO. 341

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BLADO ITALIC. SERIES NO. 119

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BODONI. SERIES NO. 135

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

BODONI BOLD. SERIES NO. 260

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

"MONOTYPE" CASLON OLD FACE. SERIES NO. 128

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

COCHIN. SERIES NO. 165

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

CENTAUR. SERIES NO. 252

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

FOURNIER. SERIES NO. 185

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GARAMOND. SERIES NO. 156

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GARAMOND BOLD. SERIES NO. 201

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GILL SANS. SERIES NO. 262

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GILL SANS LIGHT. SERIES NO. 362

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GILL SANS BOLD. SERIES NO. 275

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

GILL SANS EXTRA BOLD. SERIES NO. 321

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstu 67890

GOUDY MODERN. SERIES NO. 249

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

HORLEY OLD STYLE. SERIES NO. 199

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

IMPRINT. SERIES NO. 101

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

IMPRINT BOLD. SERIES NO. 410

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

LUTETIA. SERIES NO. 255

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQURSTVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

PASTONCHI. SERIES NO. 206

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

PERPETUA. SERIES NO. 239

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

PERPETUA BOLD. SERIES NO. 461

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

PLANTIN. SERIES NO. 110

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

PLANTIN BOLD. SERIES NO. 194

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

POLIPHILUS. SERIES NO. 170

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ROCKWELL LIGHT. SERIES NO. 390

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ROCKWELL MEDIUM. SERIES NO. 371

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ROCKWELL BOLD. SERIES NO. 391

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw 67890

ROMULUS. SERIES NO. 458

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ROMULUS BOLD. SERIES NO. 520

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

SCOTCH ROMAN. SERIES NO. 46

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

SOME POPULAR "MONOTYPE" TYPE FACES

TIMES NEW ROMAN. SERIES NO. 327

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

TIMES NEW ROMAN BOLD. SERIES NO. 334

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
12345 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 67890

VAN DIJCK. SERIES NO. 203

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
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WALBAUM. SERIES NO. 374

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WALBAUM MEDIUM. SERIES NO. 375

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FEATURES OF TYPE FACES

RJTLmn *Old Style and Old Face.*—In old style the serifs are thicker and are joined to the strokes by a very pronounced bracket; the wing serifs at the ends of the arms on T and L are in the majority of instances not at right angles to the arms. The figures 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 have descenders, the 6, 8 have ascenders, the 1, 2, 0 are shortened. In old-face types the italic *J* is like an inverted sterling sign. The a and s in old face are very narrow. The angle of shading is oblique, *e.g.*, e, *e*.

MRJTmn *Modern.*—The serifs are finer than in old style, and the brackets smaller, and often absent. The wing serifs at the ends of the arms on T and L are at right angles to the arms. The J does not descend lower than the base line, and terminates in a pronounced ball. The R finishes with a hook. All the figures ascend to the top of type body. The w has a centre serif and the top of t is either very pointed or quite flat. Moderns are more logical and precise in design, and look somewhat "mechanical", lacking the freehand effect of old styles.

KEQRmw *Antiques.*—These vary considerably, but in the main are derived from the old styles; there is less difference between the thick and thin lines. The serifs are heavier and have no distinctive brackets. The tail of the **Q** hangs from the base.

MODwer *Sanserifs and Grotesques.*—These together form one family. What is known as Spartan has the small spiky serifs derived from copper-engraved models. In the Gill sanserif the O is a circle and the centre point of M is short. (Many type faces classed as "Gothic" are also sanserifs. Gothics are black-letters, abounding in angles, usually known as "Church Text" or "Old English".) First sanserif was cut by William Caslon IV in 1816, and called "Egyptian". Vincent Figgins produced a sanserif in 1832, and called it "Grotesque".

GQJRmno *Clarendons.*—These are thickened moderns, and have vertical shading.

RJWGoq *Bodoni.*—Carries severe distinction between the thick and thin strokes, and in the lower-case the serifs are only just discernible. The tail of the Q descends to the base of the type body. The centre strokes of W cross, the G crossbar is supported by a strong bracket, the w has no centre serif.

KJMWer *Veronese.*—One of the oldest of all roman designs, originating in the 15th century. It may now be classed as of the antique family. There is little difference between thick and thin strokes. The upper serifs of M and N extend both sides of the vertical strokes; the centre lines of W cross, terminating in one-sided serifs. The lower-case have slab serifs, and the e has an inclined crossbar.

WQGfgr *Gloucester.*—Distinguished by lengthened ascenders and shortened descenders. The letters with rounded upper and lower curves, such as a, o, s, do not project beyond the mean and the base lines, as in ordinary romans, the t has a flat top, the two V sections cross in the W, the ball of the terminal trilled r is advanced beyond the mean line; the w has no middle serif. All the figures ascend to the top of the type body. The thick stroke of A goes beyond the thin up stroke and ends square, the loop of the g is broken, and the q descender has a left-handed serif only.

WMQbdj *Plantin.*—A strong old-face type, with angled serifs and generous well-curved brackets. The two V sections of W cross, and there are serifs on all four upper points. The j terminates in a pointed curve, and the main strokes of the curved letters, such as b, d, o are shaded in an oblique manner, easily noticeable if compared with Bodoni. Old style figures. The loop of P is broken.

QRJWjm *Caslon.*—All sizes have different characteristics. The letters have a freehand, almost irregular appearance, and are rather widely spaced. The circular and rounded capitals are very wide. There are two sorts of Q Q with large flourished tails; the upper loop of the e is very narrow, and the a and s are narrow. The italic has many swash characters, and the *v*, *w*, *x* are very wide.

MQJRmn *Scotch Roman.*—This is often mistakenly classified as an old-face type, but has many characteristics of modern romans, inasmuch as there is a great difference between the heavy and fine strokes, and the serifs are thin; this is apparent over all the face. The capitals are exceptionally heavy. Modern figures are used. The main stroke of t has a broad sheared top, which is characteristic of "modern" types. The quotation (" ") marks are very heavy.

QWTDjm *Garamond.*—An old-face type, with the general features of Bembo (the upper loop of e is small, the s and a are narrow) which are present also in Caslon. The first upstroke of w ends in centre of the second main stroke. Short spiky serifs, such as on T, n, z. The capitals C, G, O, Q are wide, the W is crossed. Old-style figures. There are ct and st ligatures, and many swash italic capitals. Note the italic letters *g*, *h*, *k*, *w*, *y*, *z* and wide *x* and swash *z*. The italic capitals have a more upright angle than the lower-case.

MQWitf *Cochin.*—A "copper-plate" type, originated in 18th century France, with rather fanciful finish. The M has a straddling base, the J terminates in a pointed curve, and the t has a pronounced curved upper point. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are specially characteristic. The italic has no serifs and is notably calligraphic, and the thick strokes of *b*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *p*, *q*, *t* end flat; the cross-stroke of the *t* projects to the right only, and the *s*, *v*, *d*, *h* are specially noticeable.

QTJwfm *Baskerville.*—A transitional type with many modern characteristics. The s is narrow, the W and w have no serif on the centre apex, the wing serifs of the crossbar of T do not project above the bar, there is a pronounced kern to the J which reaches to bottom of the line, and the C has two serifs. The roman is generally rounder than Caslon and other "old faces". The italic is provided with long *ſ* ligatures. The figures are specially characteristic 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. Noticeable italic capitals are *C*, *J*, *K*, *N*, *Q*, *T*, *Y*, *Z*.

CGPfmw *Poliphilus.*—An early (Italian 15th century) old-face type, and possessing long ascenders and descenders. The round capitals are very wide, and the E and F narrow. The loop of P does not join the vertical stem, the serifs are short and thick, and on the T they do not go above the crossbar. The loops of a and e are very small, the loop of the p commences with an angular stroke, and the arch of h is humped to north-east. The a and s are narrow, the kern of f is very pronounced, but the lower kern on y is not extended much to the left. The capital W is crossed, with a centre serif bridging the two middle strokes. The Blado italic lower-case is very narrow in set and pointed in design; wide capitals; the swash *Qu*, long *ſ*, wide *x*, curious *g* and *y*, and sweeping ligatures give a pleasing calligraphic effect.

BOWfgk *Pastonchi.*—A recently designed type of old-style characteristics. The heavy strokes show thickest at north-east and south-west, and both ascenders and descenders are long. The serifs are short and angular, and the kern of the f is pronounced, with the crossbar showing very faintly to the left. The M is very wide; the W is crossed and the tails of J and R end in curved points. The crossbar of the e is slightly inclined. The face is wide in scale. The figures are old-face, with noticeable 3 and 5. There are many swash characters in the italic. The hyphen ⸗ is double.

QRJmbf *Goudy Modern.*—A modern face with certain old-face features. The J is long, the Q has a long flourishing tail, and the first upstroke of W joins the second thick stroke half-way. The kerns of f and y are pronounced. The ascenders and descenders are generous in length; there is considerable contrast between thick and thin strokes, with the usual bracketed old-style serifs, but sharper than the traditional old-face variety. The b has a lower serif. Old-style figures.

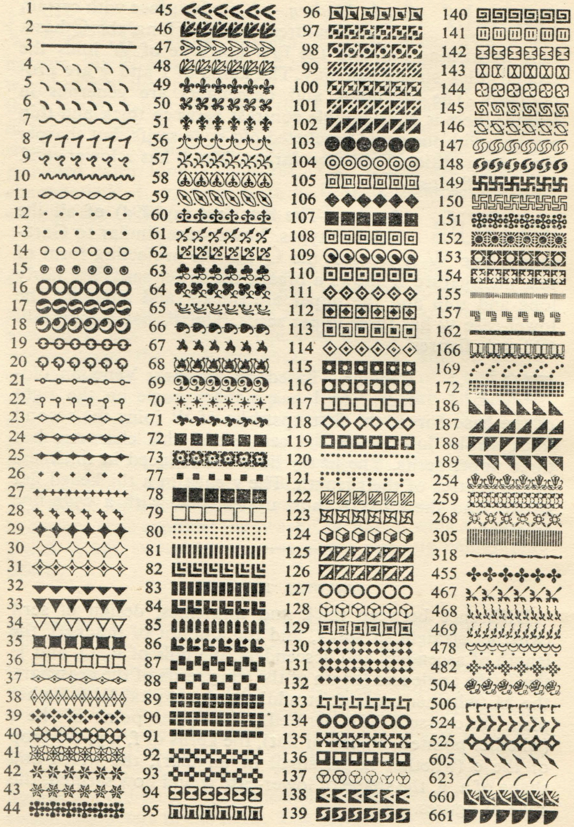
MQWjfg *Bembo.*—The first (cut in 1494) of all the old-face types. Lower-case similar to Garamond. The W is crossed, the Q has the projecting form of tail, the ligature fi shows a break; the lower serifs are fairly long and thin and the upper are thicker and angular. The lower-case w has three upper serifs. The R has a long tail. Old-style figures.

CJWgyt *Centaur.*—Based on an early Venetian old-face. The J has a sharp angle on the right of the base curve; the first upstroke of W joins the second thick stroke just above the centre and this character has three upper serifs. The heavy lines are reduced in thickness in the centres of their length. The y ends in a thickened flat stroke, and the t has a short upper spike with a wide fine crossbar.

FEATURES TO NOTE

Difference between thick and thin lines, design of serif (whether straight or spiky, and the amount of bracket), the length of ascenders and descenders, the tails of R, Q, and J; the T (the angle and length of the wing serifs of the crossbar), the M (whether erect or straddled), the capital W (whether plain or crossed, how seriffed), the upper point of the t (whether pointed, angled or flat), the kerns of f, j, y, the loop of the e (whether large, small or angular), the width and shape of a, g, the shape of lower-case w and how seriffed, the style of figures.

SIX-POINT BORDERS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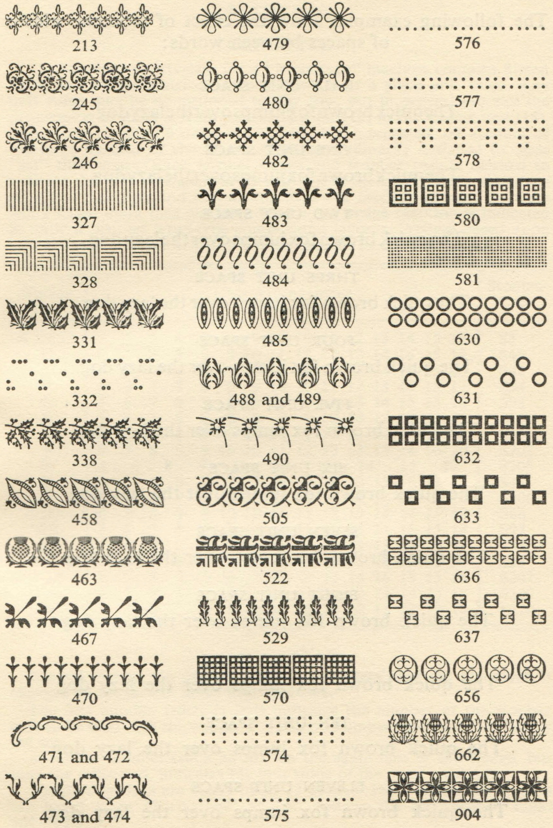
SOME 12-POINT BORDERS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488 and 489
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WORD SPACING

The following examples show the effect of different widths of spaces between words:

HALF UNIT SPACE

Thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog

ONE UNIT SPACE

Thequickbrownfoxjumpsoverthelazydog

TWO UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

THREE UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

FOUR UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

FIVE UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

SIX UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

SEVEN UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

EIGHT UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

NINE UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

TEN UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

ELEVEN UNIT SPACE

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog

NORMAL WEDGE AND STOPBAR CASE MARKING

OLD STYLE

The standard matrix-case for a "Monotype" machine contains fifteen rows, and all the matrices in each row are of a given unit value. Any unit value may be apportioned to any row, but in general practice the progression of units is from the smallest unit (5) to the largest unit (18), some rows (such as 9 units or 10 units) being repeated, on account of the large number of characters which are ordinarily designed to these "set" thicknesses. Each normal wedge and stopbar case is marked to indicate the unit arrangement to which it is designed. Below are given specimen markings and unit arrangements of English layouts, the units being based upon pica as ·166″. Where the wedge marking is indicated in italic it denotes large-type composition layouts. Wedges based upon pica as ·1667″ are marked with double capitals (such as AJ or AK).

Wedge	Unit Arrangement	Stopbar Case
A (Std.)	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 18	S5
D	6 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 14 15 18	S46
E	5 6 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 18	S92
F	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 17	S94
G	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 18	S93
O	5 6 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 10 12 12 13 15	S111
Q	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 14 15 18	S50
V	6 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 13 14 14 16 20	S202
W	5 6 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 17	S205
X	4 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 9 10 12 15 16 17 18	S47
Y	5 7 8 9 9 9 10 12 13 14 14 14 15 16 16	S206
AD	6 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 12 13 14 14 15 18	S46
AE	5 6 7 8 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 18	S92
AF	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 17	S94
AG	5 6 7 8 9 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 18	S93
1–A	6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 13 13 14 14 15 15 16	S207
1–B	6 7 9 9 9 9 10 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 18	S209
1–C	5 6 8 7 9 9 10 11 11 12 12 13 13 13 14	S210

NEW STYLE

Normal wedges are marked with two numbers near the lug which is engaged by the matrix jaws; thus: 364—6¾.

The first number (such as 364) indicates the number of the stopbar case to be used with the wedge. The second number (such as 6¾) indicates the set.

A further number (such as 18), on the same face of the wedge, but near the other end, indicates the unit value of the quad position.

Standard wedges are based upon 12 point = ·166″. Where the wedges are based upon Pica = ·1667″ an "E" follows the set number, thus: 364—6¾E.

TYPE SIZES FOR USE WITH "A" WEDGES

(12 Point = ·166″)

Set	Units 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	18
5 ...	·0192	·0231	·0269	·0307	·0346	·0384	·0423	·0461	·0500	·0538	·0576	·0692
5¼ ...	·0202	·0242	·0282	·0323	·0363	·0403	·0444	·0484	·0525	·0565	·0605	·0726
5½ ...	·0211	·0254	·0296	·0338	·0380	·0423	·0465	·0507	·0549	·0592	·0634	·0761
5¾ ...	·0221	·0265	·0309	·0354	·0398	·0442	·0486	·0530	·0574	·0619	·0663	·0795
6 ...	·0231	·0277	·0323	·0369	·0415	·0461	·0507	·0553	·0599	·0646	·0692	·0830
6¼ ...	·0240	·0288	·0336	·0384	·0432	·0480	·0528	·0576	·0624	·0672	·0720	·0865
6½ ...	·0250	·0300	·0350	·0400	·0450	·0500	·0549	·0599	·0649	·0699	·0749	·0899
6¾ ...	·0259	·0311	·0363	·0415	·0467	·0519	·0571	·0622	·0674	·0726	·0778	·0934
7 ...	·0269	·0323	·0377	·0430	·0484	·0538	·0592	·0646	·0699	·0753	·0807	·0968
7¼ ...	·0279	·0334	·0390	·0446	·0501	·0557	·0613	·0669	·0724	·0780	·0836	·1003
7½ ...	·0288	·0346	·0403	·0461	·0519	·0576	·0634	·0692	·0749	·0807	·0865	·1038
7¾ ...	·0298	·0357	·0417	·0476	·0536	·0596	·0655	·0715	·0774	·0834	·0893	·1072
8 ...	·0307	·0369	·0430	·0492	·0553	·0615	·0676	·0738	·0799	·0861	·0922	·1107
8¼ ...	·0317	·0380	·0444	·0507	·0571	·0634	·0697	·0761	·0824	·0888	·0951	·1141
8½ ...	·0327	·0392	·0457	·0523	·0588	·0653	·0719	·0784	·0849	·0915	·0980	·1176
8¾ ...	·0336	·0403	·0471	·0538	·0605	·0672	·0740	·0807	·0874	·0941	·1009	·1210
9 ...	·0346	·0415	·0484	·0553	·0622	·0692	·0761	·0830	·0899	·0968	·1037	·1245
9¼ ...	·0355	·0427	·0498	·0569	·0640	·0711	·0782	·0853	·0924	·0995	·1066	·1280
9½ ...	·0365	·0438	·0511	·0584	·0657	·0730	·0803	·0876	·0949	·1022	·1095	·1314
9¾ ...	·0375	·0450	·0525	·0599	·0674	·0749	·0824	·0899	·0974	·1049	·1124	·1349
10 ...	·0384	·0461	·0538	·0615	·0692	·0769	·0845	·0922	·0999	·1076	·1153	·1383
10¼ ...	·0394	·0473	·0551	·0630	·0709	·0788	·0867	·0945	·1024	·1103	·1182	·1418
10½ ...	·0403	·0484	·0565	·0646	·0726	·0807	·0888	·0968	·1049	·1130	·1210	·1453
10¾ ...	·0413	·0496	·0578	·0661	·0744	·0826	·0909	·0991	·1074	·1157	·1239	·1487
11 ...	·0423	·0507	·0592	·0676	·0761	·0845	·0930	·1014	·1099	·1184	·1268	·1522
11¼ ...	·0432	·0519	·0605	·0692	·0778	·0865	·0951	·1037	·1124	·1210	·1297	·1556
11½ ...	·0442	·0530	·0619	·0707	·0795	·0884	·0972	·1061	·1149	·1237	·1326	·1591
11¾ ...	·0452	·0542	·0632	·0722	·0813	·0903	·0993	·1084	·1174	·1264	·1355	·1625
12 ...	·0461	·0553	·0646	·0738	·0830	·0922	·1014	·1107	·1199	·1291	·1383	·1660
12¼ ...	·0471	·0565	·0659	·0753	·0847	·0941	·1036	·1130	·1224	·1318	·1412	·1695
12½ ...	·0480	·0576	·0672	·0769	·0865	·0961	·1057	·1153	·1249	·1345	·1441	·1729
12¾ ...	·0490	·0588	·0686	·0784	·0882	·0980	·1078	·1176	·1274	·1372	·1470	·1764

TYPE SIZES FOR USE WITH "A" WEDGES—continued

Set	Units 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	18
13 ...	·0500	·0599	·0699	·0799	·0899	·0999	·1099	·1199	·1299	·1399	·1499	·1798
13¼ ...	·0509	·0611	·0713	·0815	·0916	·1018	·1120	·1222	·1324	·1426	·1527	·1833
13½ ...	·0519	·0622	·0726	·0830	·0934	·1037	·1141	·1245	·1349	·1452	·1556	·1867
13¾ ...	·0528	·0634	·0740	·0845	·0951	·1057	·1162	·1268	·1374	·1479	·1585	·1902
14 ...	·0538	·0646	·0753	·0861	·0968	·1076	·1184	·1291	·1399	·1506	·1614	·1937
14¼ ...	·0548	·0657	·0767	·0876	·0986	·1095	·1205	·1314	·1424	·1533	·1643	·1971
14½ ...	·0557	·0669	·0780	·0891	·1003	·1114	·1226	·1337	·1449	·1560	·1671	·2006
14¾ ...	·0567	·0680	·0793	·0907	·1020	·1134	·1247	·1360	·1474	·1587	·1700	·2040
15 ...	·0576	·0692	·0807	·0922	·1038	·1153	·1268	·1383	·1499	·1614	·1729	·2075
15¼ ...	·0586	·0703	·0820	·0938	·1055	·1172	·1289	·1406	·1524	·1641	·1758	·2110
15½ ...	·0596	·0715	·0834	·0953	·1072	·1191	·1310	·1429	·1549	·1668	·1787	·2144
15¾ ...	·0605	·0726	·0847	·0968	·1089	·1210	·1331	·1452	·1574	·1695	·1816	·2179
16 ...	·0615	·0738	·0861	·0984	·1107	·1230	·1353	·1476	·1599	·1721	·1844	·2213
16½ ...	·0634	·0761	·0888	·1014	·1141	·1268	·1395	·1522	·1648	·1775	·1902	·2282
17 ...	·0653	·0784	·0915	·1045	·1176	·1307	·1437	·1568	·1698	·1829	·1960	·2352
17½ ...	·0672	·0807	·0941	·1076	·1210	·1345	·1479	·1614	·1748	·1883	·2017	·2421
18 ...	·0692	·0830	·0968	·1107	·1245	·1383	·1522	·1660	·1798	·1937	·2075	·2490
18½ ...	·0711	·0853	·0995	·1137	·1280	·1422	·1564	·1706	·1848	·1990	·2133	·2559
19 ...	·0730	·0876	·1022	·1168	·1314	·1460	·1606	·1752	·1898	·2044	·2190	·2628
19½ ...	·0749	·0899	·1049	·1199	·1349	·1499	·1648	·1798	·1948	·2098	·2248	·2697
20 ...	·0769	·0922	·1076	·1230	·1383	·1537	·1691	·1844	·1998	·2152	·2306	·2767
20½ ...	·0788	·0945	·1103	·1260	·1418	·1576	·1733	·1891	·2048	·2206	·2363	·2836
21 ...	·0807	·0968	·1130	·1291	·1453	·1614	·1775	·1937	·2098	·2259	·2421	·2905
21½ ...	·0826	·0991	·1157	·1322	·1487	·1652	·1818	·1983	·2148	·2313	·2478	·2974
22 ...	·0845	·1014	·1184	·1353	·1522	·1691	·1860	·2029	·2198	·2367	·2536	·3043
22½ ...	·0865	·1037	·1210	·1383	·1556	·1729	·1902	·2075	·2248	·2421	·2594	·3113
23 ...	·0884	·1061	·1237	·1414	·1591	·1768	·1944	·2121	·2298	·2475	·2651	·3182
23½ ...	·0903	·1084	·1264	·1445	·1625	·1806	·1987	·2167	·2348	·2528	·2709	·3251
24 ...	·0922	·1107	·1291	·1476	·1660	·1844	·2029	·2213	·2398	·2582	·2767	·3320
24½ ...	·0941	·1130	·1318	·1506	·1695	·1883	·2071	·2259	·2448	·2636	·2824	·3389
25 ...	·0961	·1153	·1345	·1537	·1729	·1921	·2113	·2306	·2498	·2690	·2882	·3458
25½ ...	·0980	·1176	·1372	·1568	·1764	·1960	·2156	·2352	·2548	·2744	·2940	·3527
26 ...	·0999	·1199	·1399	·1598	·1798	·1998	·2198	·2398	·2597	·2797	·2997	·3597

PICA EQUIVALENTS, 6 Ems to 20 Ems. 6 Set to 12 Set

Set Keyboard Scale											12	Set Keyboard Scale											
6	6½	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	8½	8¾		9	9¼	9½	9¾	10	10¼	10½	10¾	11	11¼	11½	11¾
12-0	11-1	10½3	10-5	9½8	9½2	9-5	9-0	8½4	8-8	8-4	**6**	8-0	7½5	7½1	7-7	7-4	7-0	6½6	6½4	6½1	6-7	6-5	6-2
13-0	12-0	11½1	11-3	10½5	10-7	10-1	9½5	9-8	9-3	8½7	**6½**	8½3	8-8	8-4	8-0	7½5	7½2	7-8	7-5	7-2	6½8	6½5	6½2
14-0	12½8	12-8	12-0	11½2	11-4	10½6	10½0	10-3	9½7	9½2	**7**	9-6	9-1	8½6	8½2	8-7	8-4	8-0	7½6	7½2	7-8	7-5	7-3
15-0	13½6	13-6	12½6	12-7	12-0	11½2	11-5	10½7	10½2	10-5	**7½**	10-0	9½4	9½0	9-4	9-0	8½5	8½1	8-7	8-3	8-0	7½6	7½3
16-0	14½5	14-4	13½4	13-4	12½5	12-7	12-0	11½2	11-5	10½8	**8**	10½3	10-7	10-2	9½6	9½2	9-7	9-3	8½8	8½4	8½1	8-6	8-3
17-0	15½3	15-2	14½1	14-1	13½2	13-3	12½5	12-7	12-0	11½3	**8½**	11-6	11-1	10½4	10-8	10-4	9½8	9½4	9½0	9-5	9-1	8½7	8½3
18-0	16½2	16-0	15-8	14½7	14-7	13½8	13½0	13-2	12½4	12-6	**9**	12-0	11½3	11-7	11-1	10½5	10½1	10-5	10-1	9½6	9½2	9-7	9-3
19-0	17½1	16½7	16-5	15½4	15-4	14½4	14-5	13½6	13-7	13-1	**9½**	12½3	12-6	12-0	11½3	11-7	11-2	10½6	10½2	10-7	10-2	9½7	9½4
20-0	18-8	17½5	17-3	16½1	16-0	15½0	15-0	14½1	14-2	13½4	**10**	13-6	13-0	12½2	12-6	12-0	11½4	11-8	11-3	10½7	10½3	10-8	10-4
21-0	19-7	18½3	18-0	17-7	16½5	16-5	15½5	15-5	14½6	14-7	**10½**	14-0	13½2	13-5	12½8	12½2	12-5	12-0	11½4	11-8	11-4	10½8	10½4
22-0	20-6	19½1	18½6	18-4	17½2	17-1	16½0	16-0	15½1	15-2	**11**	14½3	14-5	13½7	13½1	13-4	12½7	12½1	12-5	12-0	11½4	11½0	11-4
23-0	21-4	20-8	19½4	19-1	18-7	17½6	17-5	16½4	16-4	15½5	**11½**	15-6	14½8	14½0	14-3	13½5	13-8	13-3	12½6	12½1	12-5	12-0	11½4
24-0	22-3	21-6	20½1	19½7	19-4	18½1	18-0	17-8	16½8	16-8	**12**	16-0	15½1	15-3	14½5	14-7	14-1	13½4	13-7	13-2	12½5	12½0	12-5
25-0	23-1	22-4	21-8	20½3	20-0	19-6	18½5	18-3	17½3	17-3	**12½**	16½3	16-4	15½5	15-7	15-0	14½2	14-5	13½8	13½2	13-6	13-1	12½5
26-0	24-0	23-2	22-5	21½0	20½5	20-2	19½0	18½7	18-6	17½6	**13**	17-6	16½7	16-8	16-0	15½2	15-4	14½6	14½0	14-3	13½7	13½1	13-5
27-0	24½8	24-0	23-3	22-6	21½2	20½7	20-5	19½2	19-1	18½0	**13½**	18-0	17½0	17-1	16½2	16-4	15½5	15-8	15-1	14½4	14-7	14-2	13½5
28-0	25½6	24½7	24-0	23-3	22-7	21½3	21-0	20-7	19½5	19-4	**14**	18½3	18-3	17½3	17-4	16½5	16-7	16-0	15½2	15-5	14½8	14½2	14-5
29-0	26½5	25½5	24½6	24-0	23-4	22-8	21½5	21-2	20-8	19½7	**14½**	19-6	18½6	18-6	17½6	17-7	17-0	16½1	16-3	15½6	15-8	15-2	14½6
30-0	27½3	26½3	25½4	24½6	24-0	23-4	22½0	21½6	21-3	20½1	**15**	20-0	19-8	18½8	18-8	18-0	17½1	17-3	16½4	16-7	16-0	15½3	15-6
31-0	28½2	27½1	26½1	25½3	24½5	24-0	23-5	22½1	21½7	21-5	**15½**	20½3	20-2	19½1	19-1	18½2	18-3	17½4	17-5	16½7	16½1	16-3	15½6
32-0	29½1	28-8	27-8	26½0	25½2	24½5	24-0	23-5	22½2	21½8	**16**	21-6	20½5	20-4	19½3	19-4	18½4	18-5	17½6	17-8	17-1	16½4	16-6
33-0	30-8	29-6	28-5	27-6	26-7	25½1	24½5	24-0	23-5	22½2	**16½**	22-0	21-7	20½6	20-6	19½5	19-6	18½6	18-8	18-0	17½2	17-4	16½6
34-0	31-7	30-4	29-3	28-2	27-4	26-6	25½0	24½4	24-0	23-6	**17**	22½3	22-1	21½0	20½8	20-7	19½7	19-8	19-0	18½1	18-2	17½4	17-7
35-0	32-6	31-2	30-0	28½8	28-0	27-2	26-5	25-8	24½4	24-0	**17½**	23-6	22½4	22-2	21½1	21-0	20½0	20-0	19½1	19-2	18½3	18-5	17½7
36-0	33-4	32-0	30½6	29½5	28½5	27½7	27-0	26-3	25-7	24½3	**18**	24-0	23-6	22½4	22-3	21½2	21-1	20½1	20-2	19½2	19-4	18½5	18-7
37-0	34-3	32½7	31½4	30½2	29½2	28½3	27½5	26½7	26-2	25-7	**18½**	24½3	24-0	23-7	22½5	22-4	21½3	21-3	20½3	20-3	19½4	19-5	18½7
38-0	35-1	33½5	32½1	31-8	30-7	29-8	28½0	27½2	26½6	26-1	**19**	25-6	24½3	24-0	23-7	22½5	22-4	21½4	21-4	20½4	20-5	19½6	19-7
39-0	36-0	34½3	33-8	32-5	31-4	30-3	29-5	28-7	27½1	26½4	**19½**	26-0	25-5	24½2	24-0	23-7	22½6	22-5	21½5	21-5	20½5	20-6	19½7
40-0	36½8	35½1	34-5	33-2	32-0	30½8	30-0	29-2	28-4	27-8	**20**	26½3	25½8	25-5	24½2	24-0	23-7	22½6	22-6	21½6	21-6	20½7	20-8

PICA EQUIVALENTS, 20½ Ems to 35 Ems. 6 Set to 12 Set

Set Keyboard Scale											12	Set Keyboard Scale											
6	6½	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	8½	8¾		9	9¼	9½	9¾	10	10¼	10½	10¾	11	11¼	11½	11¾
41-0	37½6	36-8	35-3	33½8	32½5	31½4	30½5	29½6	28½8	28-2	**20½**	27-6	26½2	25½7	25-4	24½2	24-0	23-8	22½7	22-7	21½7	21-7	20½8
42-0	38½5	37-6	36-0	34½5	33½2	32½0	31½0	30½1	29½3	28½5	**21**	28-0	27-4	26½0	25½6	25-4	24½2	24-0	23-8	22½7	22-7	21½7	21-8
43-0	39½3	38-4	36½6	35½2	34-7	33-5	32-5	31-5	30-6	29½0	**21½**	28½3	27½7	27-3	26-8	25½5	25-3	24½1	24-0	23-8	22½8	22-8	21½8
44-0	40½2	39-2	37½4	36-7	35-4	34-1	33-0	32-0	31-1	30-3	**22**	29-6	28½1	27½5	27-1	26-7	25½5	25-3	24½1	24-0	23-8	22½8	22-8
45-0	41½1	40-0	38½1	37-4	36-0	34½6	33½5	32½4	31½5	30½6	**22½**	30-0	29-4	28-8	27½3	27-0	26-6	25½4	25-2	24½1	24-0	23½0	23-0
46-0	42-8	40½7	39-8	38-1	36½5	35½2	34½0	33-8	32-8	31½1	**23**	30½3	29½6	29-1	28-6	27½2	26½8	26-5	25½3	25-2	24½1	24-0	23½0
47-0	43-7	41½5	40-5	38½7	37½2	36-7	35-5	34-3	33-3	32-4	**23½**	31-6	30½0	29½3	28½8	28-4	27½0	26½6	26-4	25½2	25-1	24½0	24-0
48-0	44-6	42½3	41-3	39½4	38-7	37-3	36-0	34½7	33½7	32½7	**24**	32-0	31-2	30-6	29½1	28½5	28-2	27-8	26½5	26-3	25½2	25-1	24½0
49-0	45-4	43½1	42-0	40½1	39-4	37½8	36½5	35½2	34½2	33½2	**24½**	32½3	31½5	30½8	30-3	29-7	28½3	28-0	27-6	26½4	26-2	25½1	25-0
50-0	46-3	44-8	42½6	41-7	40-0	38½4	37½0	36-7	35-5	34-5	**25**	33-6	32-8	31½1	30½5	30-0	29-5	28½1	27½7	27-5	26½3	26-2	25½1
51-0	47-1	45-6	43½4	42-4	40½5	39½0	38-5	37-2	36-0	34½8	**25½**	34-0	33-1	32-4	31-7	30½2	29½6	29-3	28-8	27½6	27-4	26½2	26-1
52-0	48-0	46-4	44½1	43-1	41½2	40-5	39-0	37½6	36½4	35½3	**26**	34½3	33½4	32½6	32-0	31-4	30-8	29½4	29-0	28-7	27½4	27-2	26½1
53-0	48½8	47-2	45-8	43½7	42-7	41-1	39½5	38½1	37-7	36-6	**26½**	35-6	34-7	33½0	32½2	31½5	31-0	30-5	29½1	28½7	28-5	27½3	27-1
54-0	49½6	48-0	46-5	44½3	43-4	41½6	40½0	39-5	38-2	37-1	**27**	36-0	35-1	34-2	33-4	32-7	31½2	30½6	30-3	29-8	28½5	28-3	27½1
55-0	50½5	48½7	47-3	45½0	44-0	42½1	41-5	40-0	38½6	37½4	**27½**	36½3	35½3	34½4	33½6	33-0	32-4	31-8	30½4	30-0	29-6	28½4	28-2
56-0	51½3	49½5	48-0	46-6	44½5	43-6	42-0	40½4	39½1	38-7	**28**	37-6	36-6	35-7	34-8	33½2	32½5	32-0	31-5	30½1	29½7	29-4	28½2
57-0	52½2	50½3	48½6	47-3	45½2	44-2	42½5	41-8	40-4	39-2	**28½**	38-0	37-0	36-0	35-1	34-4	33-7	32½1	31½6	31-2	30-7	29½4	29-2
58-0	53½1	51½1	49½4	48-0	46-7	44½7	43½0	42-3	40½8	39½5	**29**	38½3	37½2	36½2	35½3	34½5	33½8	33-3	32-7	31½2	30½8	30-5	29½2
59-0	54-8	52-8	50½1	48½6	47-4	45½3	44-5	42½7	41½3	40-8	**29½**	39-6	38-5	37-5	36-6	35-7	34½1	33½4	32½8	32-3	31-8	30½5	30-2
60-0	55-7	53-6	51-8	49½3	48-0	46-8	45-0	43½2	42-6	41-3	**30**	40-0	38½8	37½7	36½8	36-0	35-2	34-5	33½0	32½4	32-0	31-5	30½2
61-0	56-6	54-4	52-5	50½0	48½5	47-4	45½5	44-7	43-1	41½6	**30½**	40½3	39½1	38½0	37½1	36½2	35½4	34½6	34-1	33-5	32½1	31½6	31-3
62-0	57-4	55-2	53-3	51-6	49½2	48-0	46½0	45-2	43½5	42½0	**31**	41-6	40-4	39-3	38-3	37-4	36-5	35-8	34½2	33½6	33-1	32-6	31½3
63-0	58-3	56-0	54-0	52-2	50-7	48½5	47-5	45½6	44-8	43-4	**31½**	42-0	40½7	39½5	38½5	37½5	36½7	36-0	35-3	34-7	33½2	32½7	32-3
64-0	59-1	56½7	54½6	52½8	51-4	49½1	48-0	46½1	45-3	43½7	**32**	42½3	41½0	40-8	39-7	38-7	37-8	36½1	35½4	34½7	34-2	33-7	32½3
65-0	60-0	57½5	55½4	53½5	52-0	50-6	48½5	47-5	45½7	44½1	**32½**	43-6	42-3	41-1	40-0	39-0	38-1	37-3	36-5	35-8	34½3	33½7	33-3
66-0	60½8	58½3	56½1	54½2	52½5	51-2	49½0	48-0	46½2	45-5	**33**	44-0	42½6	41½3	40½2	39½2	38½2	37½4	36½6	36-0	35-4	34-8	33½4
67-0	61½6	59½1	57-8	55-8	53½2	51½7	50-5	48½4	47-5	45½8	**33½**	44½3	43-8	42-6	41-4	40-4	39-4	38-5	37-7	36½1	35½4	34½8	34-4
68-0	62½5	60-8	58-5	56-5	54-7	52½3	51-0	49-8	48-0	46½2	**34**	45-6	44-2	42½8	41½6	40½5	39½5	38½6	37½8	37-2	36-5	35½0	34½4
69-0	63½3	61-6	59-3	57-2	55-4	53-8	51½5	50-3	48½4	47-6	**34½**	46-0	44½5	43½1	42-8	41-7	40-7	39-8	38½0	37½2	36½5	36-0	35-4
70-0	64½2	62-4	60-0	57½8	56-0	54-3	52½0	50½7	49-7	48-0	**35**	46½3	45-7	44-4	43-1	42-0	41-0	40-0	39-1	38-3	37-6	36½0	35½4

POINT RULE EQUIVALENTS IN SET EMS AND UNITS

Sets

Pts.	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6½	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	8½	8¾	9	9¼	9½	9¾	10	10¼	10½	10¾	11	11¼	11½	11¾	12	Pts.
1	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	
1½	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	0–2	1½
2	0–7	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	0–3	2
2½	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	0–4	2½
3	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	0–5	3
3½	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–5	0–5	0–5	3½
4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–6	0–6	0–6	0–6	4
4½	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	0–7	4½
5	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	0–8	5
5½	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	0½0	0½0	0–8	0–8	5½
6	1–2	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½0	0½0	0½0	6
6½	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½1	0½1	0½1	0½1	6½
7	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½2	0½2	7
7½	1–7	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	0½3	0½2	0½2	7½
8	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½4	0½3	0½3	8
8½	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½5	0½4	0½4	0½4	8½
9	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	0½5	0½5	9
9½	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–0	1–0	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	0½5	0½5	9½
10	1½6	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½7	0½6	0½6	10
10½	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½7	0½7	0½7	10½
11	2–0	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	1–0	0½8	0½8	0½8	11
11½	2–2	2–0	1½8	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½2	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	1–0	0½8	11½
12	2–3	2–2	2–0	1½8	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–0	1–0	12
12½	2–5	2–3	2–2	2–0	1½8	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–1	1–1	1–1	12½
13	2–7	2–5	2–3	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	1–2	1–2	13
13½	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–3	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½2	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	1–2	13½
14	2½1	2–8	2–6	2–4	2–3	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½4	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–4	1–3	1–3	14
14½	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–6	2–4	2–3	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–4	1–4	14½
15	2½4	2½2	2½0	2–7	2–6	2–4	2–3	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–5	1–5	1–5	15
15½	2½6	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–7	2–5	2–4	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½2	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	1–6	1–5	15½

POINT RULE EQUIVALENTS IN SET EMS AND UNITS—continued

Sets

Pts.	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6½	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	8½	8¾	9	9¼	9½	9¾	10	10¼	10½	10¾	11	11¼	11½	11¾	12	Pts.
16	2½7	2½5	2½3	2½1	2–8	2–7	2–5	2–4	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–7	1–6	16
16½	3–0	2½7	2½5	2½2	2½1	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½1	1½0	1–8	1–8	1–7	1–7	16½
17	3–2	2½8	2½6	2½4	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	1–8	17
17½	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½2	1½1	1½0	1½0	1–8	17½
18	3–5	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½5	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–7	2–6	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½2	1½2	1½1	1½1	1½0	18
18½	3–6	3–4	3–2	2½8	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½1	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½3	1½2	1½1	1½1	18½
19	3–8	3–6	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½4	2½2	2½1	2–8	2–7	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½3	1½2	1½2	19
19½	3½1	3–7	3–5	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½3	1½3	1½2	19½
20	3½2	3½0	3–6	3–4	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½6	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½4	1½3	20
20½	3½4	3½1	3–8	3–5	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½4	1½4	20½
21	3½6	3½3	3½0	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½2	2½1	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½7	1½6	1½5	1½5	21
21½	3½7	3½4	3½2	3–8	3–5	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½7	1½6	1½5	21½
22	4–0	3½6	3½3	3½0	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½7	1½6	22
22½	4–2	3½7	3½5	3½2	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–3	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½7	1½7	22½
23	4–3	4–0	3½6	3½3	3½1	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	1½8	23
23½	4–5	4–2	3½8	3½5	3½2	3½0	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½1	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–2	2–1	2–0	1½8	23½
24	4–7	4–3	4–0	3½6	3½3	3½1	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–2	2–1	2–0	24
24½	4–8	4–5	4–2	3½7	3½5	3½2	3½0	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–1	2–1	24½
25	4½1	4–6	4–3	4–0	3½6	3½4	3½1	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–1	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½4	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	2–2	25
25½	4½2	4–8	4–5	4–1	3½8	3½5	3½3	3½0	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–2	3–0	2½7	2½6	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	2–2	25½
26	4½4	4½0	4–6	4–3	4–0	3½6	3½4	3½2	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½6	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–4	2–3	26
26½	4½6	4½2	4–8	4–4	4–1	3½8	3½5	3½3	3½0	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–5	2–4	26½
27	4½7	4½4	4½0	4–6	4–3	4–0	3½6	3½4	3½2	3½0	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–2	3–0	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½4	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	2–5	27
27½	5–0	4½5	4½2	4–7	4–4	4–1	3½8	3½5	3½3	3½1	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–3	3–1	2½8	2½7	2½6	2½5	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	2–5	27½
28	5–2	4½7	4½3	4½0	4–6	4–3	4–0	3½7	3½4	3½2	3½0	3–7	3–5	3–4	3–2	3–0	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	2–6	28
28½	5–3	4½8	4½5	4½1	4–7	4–4	4–1	3½8	3½5	3½3	3½1	3–8	3–6	3–5	3–3	3–1	3–0	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–7	28½
29	5–5	5–1	4½6	4½2	4–8	4–5	4–3	4–0	3½7	3½4	3½2	3½0	3–7	3–6	3–4	3–2	3–1	3–0	2½7	2½6	2½5	2½4	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	2–8	29
29½	5–6	5–2	4½8	4½4	4½1	4–7	4–4	4–1	3½8	3½6	3½3	3½1	3–8	3–7	3–5	3–3	3–2	3–0	2½8	2½7	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	2–8	29½
30	5–8	5–4	5–0	4½5	4½2	4–8	4–5	4–2	4–0	3½7	3½4	3½2	3½1	3–8	3–6	3–4	3–3	3–1	3–0	2½8	2½6	2½5	2½4	2½3	2½2	2½1	2½0	30

POSITIONS OF DISPLAY TYPE WEDGES a11D1 AND Xb21D FOR CASTING TYPE 2¼ TO 36 POINTS IN WIDTH

FOR "MONOTYPE" DISPLAY MACHINE AND "MONOTYPE" COMPOSITION CASTER FITTED WITH DISPLAY TYPE ATTACHMENT

Width in Points	Width in Inches	Wedge Positions No. Xb21D	Wedge Positions No. a11D1	Width in Inches	Width in Points
* 2¼	·0311	2	2	·2663	19¼
* 2½	·0346	2	4	·2698	19½
* 2¾	·0380	2	6	·2732	19¾
* 3	·0415	2	8	·2767	20
* 3¼	·0450	3	2	·2801	20¼
* 3½	·0484	3	4	·2836	20½
* 3¾	·0519	3	6	·2870	20¾
* 4	·0553	3	8	·2905	21
* 4¼	·0588	4	2	·2940	21¼
* 4½	·0623	4	4	·2974	21½
* 4¾	·0657	4	6	·3009	21¾
* 5	·0692	4	8	·3043	22
* 5¼	·0726	5	2	·3078	22¼
* 5½	·0761	5	4	·3113	22½
* 5¾	·0795	5	6	·3147	22¾
* 6	·0830	5	8	·3182	23
* 6¼	·0865	6	2	·3216	23¼
* 6½	·0899	6	4	·3251	23½
* 6¾	·0934	6	6	·3285	23¾
* 7	·0968	6	8	·3320	24
* 7¼	·1003	7	2	·3355	24¼
* 7½	·1038	7	4	·3389	24½
* 7¾	·1072	7	6	·3424	24¾
* 8	·1107	7	8	·3458	25
* 8¼	·1141	8	2	·3493	25¼
* 8½	·1176	8	4	·3528	25½
* 8¾	·1210	8	6	·3562	25¾
* 9	·1245	8	8	·3597	26
* 9¼	·1280	9	2	·3631	26¼
* 9½	·1314	9	4	·3666	26½
* 9¾	·1349	9	6	·3700	26¾
*10	·1383	9	8	·3735	27
*10¼	·1418	10	2	·3770	27¼
*10½	·1453	10	4	·3804	27½
*10¾	·1487	10	6	·3839	27¾
*11	·1522	10	8	·3873	28
*11¼	·1556	11	2	·3908	28¼
*11½	·1591	11	4	·3943	28½
*11¾	·1625	11	6	·3977	28¾
*12	·1660	11	8	·4012	29
*12¼	·1695	12	2	·4046	29¼

POSITIONS OF DISPLAY TYPE WEDGES a11D1 and Xb21D for Casting Type 2¼ to 36 Points in Width—continued

Width in Points	Width in Inches	Wedge Positions No. Xb21D	Wedge Positions No. a11D1	Width in Inches	Width in Points
*12½	·1729	12	4	·4081	29½
*12¾	·1764	12	6	·4115	29¾
*13	·1798	12	8	·4150	30
*13¼	·1833	13	2	·4185	30¼
*13½	·1868	13	4	·4219	30½
*13¾	·1902	13	6	·4254	30¾
*14	·1937	13	8	·4288	31
*14¼	·1971	14	2	·4323	31¼
*14½	·2006	14	4	·4358	31½
*14¾	·2040	14	6	·4392	31¾
*15	·2075	14	8	·4427	32
*15¼	·2110	15	2	·4461	32¼
*15½	·2144	15	4	·4496	32½
*15¾	·2179	15	6	·4530	32¾
*16	·2213	15	8	·4565	33
*16¼	·2248	16	2	·4600	33¼
*16½	·2283	16	4	·4634	33½
*16¾	·2317	16	6	·4669	33¾
*17	·2352	16	8	·4703	34
*17¼	·2386	17	2	·4738	34¼
*17½	·2421	17	4	·4773	34½
*17¾	·2455	17	6	·4807	34¾
*18	·2490	17	8	·4842	35
*18¼	·2525	18	2	·4876	35¼
*18½	·2559	18	4	·4911	35½
*18¾	·2594	18	6	·4945	35¾
*19	·2628	18	8	·4980	36

*Packing piece 32C1 must be in position on top of the mould blade operating fork to obtain this set size. This applies to the old method of display matrix marking.

Removing the packing piece 32C1 increases the set size seventeen points. To avoid duplicating the central columns giving wedge positions, the sizes produced with the packing piece in place are given to the left of the wedge positions, and the sizes without the packing piece to the right.

To obtain width in inches of any eighth point size, subtract ·0017 from the next larger quarter point size. To obtain setting of wedges for any eighth point size, take the setting for the next larger quarter point size and subtract one from the position of wedge a11D1. Thus the wedge position for two and seven-eighths points is 2—7.

Display matrices are now marked according to the set of the character; for example, 7¼ or 24¼, indicating 7¼ and 24¼ points respectively.

JUSTIFICATION ADDED BY EVERY ADJUSTMENT OF JUSTIFICATION WEDGES

Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D	Fractions	10D 11D
·0005	0–1	·0165	2–3	·0325	4–5	·0485	6–7	·0645	8–9	·0805	10–11	·0965	12–13
·0010	0–2	·0170	2–4	·0330	4–6	·0490	6–8	·0650	8–10	·0810	10–12	·0970	12–14
·0015	0–3	·0175	2–5	·0335	4–7	·0495	6–9	·0655	8–11	·0815	10–13	·0975	12–15
·0020	0–4	·0180	2–6	·0340	4–8	·0500	6–10	·0660	8–12	·0820	10–14	·0980	13–1
·0025	0–5	·0185	2–7	·0345	4–9	·0505	6–11	·0665	8–13	·0825	10–15	·0985	13–2
·0030	0–6	·0190	2–8	·0350	4–10	·0510	6–12	·0670	8–14	·0830	11–1	·0990	13–3
·0035	0–7	·0195	2–9	·0355	4–11	·0515	6–13	·0675	8–15	·0835	11–2	·0995	13–4
·0040	0–8	·0200	2–10	·0360	4–12	·0520	6–14	·0680	9–1	·0840	11–3	·1000	13–5
·0045	0–9	·0205	2–11	·0365	4–13	·0525	6–15	·0685	9–2	·0845	11–4	·1005	13–6
·0050	0–10	·0210	2–12	·0370	4–14	·0530	7–1	·0690	9–3	·0850	11–5	·1010	13–7
·0055	0–11	·0215	2–13	·0375	4–15	·0535	7–2	·0695	9–4	·0855	11–6	·1015	13–8
·0060	0–12	·0220	2–14	·0380	5–1	·0540	7–3	·0700	9–5	·0860	11–7	·1020	13–9
·0065	0–13	·0225	2–15	·0385	5–2	·0545	7–4	·0705	9–6	·0865	11–8	·1025	13–10
·0070	0–14	·0230	3–1	·0390	5–3	·0550	7–5	·0710	9–7	·0870	11–9	·1030	13–11
·0075	0–15	·0235	3–2	·0395	5–4	·0555	7–6	·0715	9–8	·0875	11–10	·1035	13–12
·0080	1–1	·0240	3–3	·0400	5–5	·0560	7–7	·0720	9–9	·0880	11–11	·1040	13–13
·0085	1–2	·0245	3–4	·0405	5–6	·0565	7–8	·0725	9–10	·0885	11–12	·1045	13–14
·0090	1–3	·0250	3–5	·0410	5–7	·0570	7–9	·0730	9–11	·0890	11–13	·1050	13–15
·0095	1–4	·0255	3–6	·0415	5–8	·0575	7–10	·0735	9–12	·0895	11–14	·1055	14–1
·0100	1–5	·0260	3–7	·0420	5–9	·0580	7–11	·0740	9–13	·0900	11–15	·1060	14–2
·0105	1–6	·0265	3–8	·0425	5–10	·0585	7–12	·0745	9–14	·0905	12–1	·1065	14–3
·0110	1–7	·0270	3–9	·0430	5–11	·0590	7–13	·0750	9–15	·0910	12–2	·1070	14–4
·0115	1–8	·0275	3–10	·0435	5–12	·0595	7–14	·0755	10–1	·0915	12–3	·1075	14–5
·0120	1–9	·0280	3–11	·0440	5–13	·0600	7–15	·0760	10–2	·0920	12–4	·1080	14–6
·0125	1–10	·0285	3–12	·0445	5–14	·0605	8–1	·0765	10–3	·0925	12–5	·1085	14–7
·0130	1–11	·0290	3–13	·0450	5–15	·0610	8–2	·0770	10–4	·0930	12–6	·1090	14–8
·0135	1–12	·0295	3–14	·0455	6–1	·0615	8–3	·0775	10–5	·0935	12–7	·1095	14–9
·0140	1–13	·0300	3–15	·0460	6–2	·0620	8–4	·0780	10–6	·0940	12–8	·1100	14–10
·0145	1–14	·0305	4–1	·0465	6–3	·0625	8–5	·0785	10–7	·0945	12–9	·1105	14–11
·0150	1–15	·0310	4–2	·0470	6–4	·0630	8–6	·0790	10–8	·0950	12–10	·1110	14–12
·0155	2–1	·0315	4–3	·0475	6–5	·0635	8–7	·0795	10–9	·0955	12–11	·1115	14–13
·0160	2–2	·0320	4–4	·0480	6–6	·0640	8–8	·0800	10–10	·0960	12–12	·1120	14–14

NUMBER OF "MONOTYPE" ENS PER LINE OF ANY SET FROM 6 TO 12 (ODD UNITS OF 5 OR OVER RECKONED AS AN EN)

Pica ems wide

Set	**6**	**6¼**	**6½**	**6¾**	**7**	**7¼**	**7½**	**7¾**	**8**	**8¼**	**8½**	**8¾**	**9**	**9¼**	**9½**	**9¾**	**10**	**10¼**	**10½**	**10¾**	**11**	**11¼**	**11½**	**11¾**	**12**
10 ...	40	38	37	36	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	27	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20
11 ...	44	42	41	39	38	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	28	27	26	26	25	25	24	23	23	22	22
12 ...	48	46	44	43	41	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	30	29	28	27	27	26	26	25	25	24
13 ...	52	50	48	46	45	43	42	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	30	29	28	28	27	27	26
14 ...	56	54	52	50	48	46	45	43	42	41	40	38	37	36	35	34	34	33	32	31	31	30	29	29	28
15 ...	60	58	55	53	51	50	48	46	45	44	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	33	32	31	31	30
16 ...	64	61	59	57	55	53	51	50	48	47	45	44	43	42	40	39	38	37	37	36	35	34	33	33	32
17 ...	68	65	63	60	58	56	54	53	51	49	48	47	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	35	34
18 ...	72	69	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	51	49	48	47	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	38	37	36
19 ...	76	73	70	68	65	63	61	59	57	55	54	52	51	49	48	47	46	44	43	42	41	41	40	39	38
20 ...	80	77	74	71	69	66	64	62	60	58	56	55	53	52	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40
21 ...	84	81	78	75	72	70	67	65	63	61	59	58	56	54	53	52	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42
22 ...	88	84	81	78	75	73	70	68	66	64	62	60	59	57	56	54	53	52	50	49	48	47	46	45	44
23 ...	92	88	85	82	79	76	74	71	69	67	65	63	61	60	58	57	55	54	53	51	50	49	48	47	46
24 ...	96	92	89	85	82	79	77	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	61	59	58	56	55	54	52	51	50	49	48
25 ...	100	96	92	89	86	83	80	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	60	59	57	56	55	53	52	51	50
26 ...	104	100	96	92	89	86	83	80	78	76	73	71	69	67	66	64	62	61	59	58	57	55	54	53	52
27 ...	108	104	100	96	93	89	86	84	81	79	76	74	72	70	68	66	65	63	62	60	59	58	56	55	54
28 ...	112	108	103	100	96	93	90	87	84	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	66	64	63	61	60	58	57	56
29 ...	116	111	107	103	99	96	93	90	87	84	82	80	77	75	73	71	70	68	66	65	63	62	61	59	58
30 ...	120	115	111	107	103	99	96	93	90	87	85	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	69	67	65	64	63	61	60
31 ...	124	119	114	110	106	103	99	96	93	90	88	85	83	80	78	76	74	73	71	69	68	66	65	63	62
32 ...	128	123	118	114	110	106	102	99	96	93	90	88	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	70	68	67	65	64

NUMBER OF LINES PER 1,000 "SET" ENS OF ANY SET FROM 6 TO 12

To get the number of lines per 1,000 *ens* of any set, from 10 to 32 ems pica wide, find the number of *ens* per line in table on preceding page and opposite that number in this table you will find the number of lines per 1,000 *ens*.

Ens per Line	Lines per Thousand	Ens per Line	Lines per Thousand	Ens per Line	Lines per Thousand	Ens per Line	Lines per Thousand	Ens per Line	Lines per Thousand
20	50	45	22·2	70	14·2	95	10·5	120	8·3
21	47·6	46	21·7	71	14	96	10·4	121	8·2
22	45·4	47	21·2	72	13·8	97	10·3	122	8·1
23	43·4	48	20·8	73	13·6	98	10·2	123	8·1
24	41·6	49	20·4	74	13·5	99	10·1	124	8
25	40	50	20	75	13·3	100	10	125	8
26	38·4	51	19·6	76	13·1	101	9·9	126	7·9
27	37	52	19·2	77	12·9	102	9·8	127	7·8
28	35·7	53	18·8	78	12·8	103	9·7	128	7·8
29	34·4	54	18·5	79	12·6	104	9·6	129	7·7
30	33·3	55	18·1	80	12·5	105	9·5	130	7·6
31	32·2	56	17·8	81	12·3	106	9·4	131	7·6
32	31·2	57	17·5	82	12·1	107	9·3	132	7·5
33	30·3	58	17·2	83	12	108	9·2	133	7·5
34	29·4	59	16·9	84	11·9	109	9·1	134	7·4
35	28·5	60	16·6	85	11·7	110	9	135	7·4
36	27·7	61	16·3	86	11·6	111	9	136	7·3
37	27	62	16	87	11·4	112	8·9	137	7·2
38	26·3	63	15·8	88	11·3	113	8·8	138	7·2
39	25·6	64	15·6	89	11·2	114	8·7	139	7·1
40	25	65	15·3	90	11·1	115	8·6	140	7·1
41	24·3	66	15·1	91	10·9	116	8·6	141	7
42	23·8	67	14·9	92	10·8	117	8·5	142	7
43	23·2	68	14·7	93	10·7	118	8·4	143	6·9
44	22·7	69	14·4	94	10·6	119	8·4	144	6·9

NUMBER OF LINES PER THOUSAND ENS

(This is the official table. It is based on the en of even-point ems, and therefore does not in all cases indicate so accurately the number of ens in a given amount of composition as the figures obtained by the "set" ens method of computation.)

This table is for ascertaining the number of lines in solid composition. Should there be any deviation from it as to an increase or decrease in the number of lines per hour (either from intricate or productive composition), such deviation to be decided by mutual agreement. When matter is leaded by the compositor there is generally a deduction of one line per hour.

Pica Ems Wide		Pica (12 point)	Small Pica (11 point)	L. Primer (10 point)	Bourgeois (9 point)	Brevier (8 point)	Minion (7 point)	Nonpareil (6 point)		Pica Ems Wide
10	...	50	43	40	36	32	29	25	...	10
11	...	45	40	36	32	29	27	23	...	11
12	...	42	36	32	29	27	24	21	...	12
13	...	38	33	30	27	25	23	19	...	13
14	...	36	31	29	25	23	21	18	...	14
15	...	33	29	26	23	21	20	17	...	15
16	...	31	27	25	22	20	19	16	...	16
17	...	29	26	23	21	19	17	15	...	17
18	...	28	24	22	20	18	16	14	...	18
19	...	26	23	21	19	17	15	13	...	19
20	...	25	22	20	18	16	15	13	...	20
21	...	24	21	19	17	15	14	12	...	21
22	...	23	20	18	16	14	13	12	...	22
23	...	22	19	17	15	14	13	11	...	23
24	...	21	18	16	15	13	12	10	...	24
25	...	20	17	16	14	13	12	10	...	25
26	...	19	17	15	14	12	11	10	...	26
27	...	19	16	15	13	12	11	9	...	27
28	...	18	15	14	12	12	11	9	...	28
29	...	17	15	14	12	11	10	9	...	29
30	...	17	14	13	12	11	10	8	...	30
31	...	16	14	13	11	10	10	8	...	31
32	...	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	...	32
33	...	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	...	33
34	...	15	13	12	10	9	9	7	...	34
35	...	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	...	35
36	...	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	...	36
37	...	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	...	37
38	...	13	11	10	9	9	8	7	...	38
39	...	13	11	10	9	8	8	6	...	39
40	...	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	...	40

NUMBER OF ENS IN SQUARE INCHES OF TYPE

Sq. in.	6 pt.	7 pt.	8 pt.	9 pt.	10 pt.	11 pt.	12 pt.
1	288	212	162	128	104	86	72
2	576	424	324	256	208	172	144
3	864	636	486	384	312	258	216
4	1152	848	648	512	416	344	288
5	1440	1060	810	640	520	430	360
6	1728	1272	972	768	624	516	432
7	2016	1484	1134	896	728	602	504
8	2304	1696	1296	1024	832	696	576
9	2592	1908	1458	1152	936	774	648
10	2880	2120	1620	1280	1040	860	720
11	3168	2332	1782	1408	1144	946	792
12	3456	2544	1944	1536	1248	1032	864
13	3744	2756	2106	1664	1352	1118	936
14	4032	2968	2268	1792	1456	1204	1008
15	4320	3180	2430	1920	1560	1290	1080
16	4608	3392	2592	2048	1664	1376	1152
17	4896	3604	2754	2176	1768	1466	1224
18	5184	3816	2916	2304	1872	1552	1296
19	5472	4028	3078	2432	1976	1638	1368
20	5760	4240	3240	2560	2080	1724	1440
40	11520	8480	6480	5120	4160	3444	2880
50	14400	10600	8100	6400	5200	4304	3600
100	28800	21200	16200	12800	10400	8600	7200

Weight of Type and Number of Letters Cast per Hour on a "Monotype" Typecaster, based on a maximum speed of 140 revolutions per minute and Four Square Inches = One lb.

6 pt. 7 lb. 8,400	7 pt. 9 lb. 8,400	8 pt. 12 lb. 8,400	9 pt. 16 lb. 8,400
10 pt. 20 lb. 8,400	11 pt. 24 lb. 8,400	12 pt. 29 lb. 8,400	14 pt. 39 lb. 8,400
18 pt. 51 lb. 6,600	24 pt. 56 lb. 4,080	30 pt. 46 lb. 2,160	36 pt. 43 lb. 1,380

In this table the types are assumed to be nine units thick. Should the maximum speed be increased above 140 revs. per minute the output figures will be correspondingly increased. The speed of casting is governed by cubic content of type body.

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TYPE BODIES

Table showing the number of ems of different bodies contained in 1000 ems space of any given body.

1000 ems of	5 pt.	5½ pt.	6 pt.	7 pt.	8 pt.	9 pt.	10 pt.	11 pt.	12 pt.
5 point ...	1000	827	695	510	391	309	250	207	174
5½ point	1210	1000	840	617	473	373	303	250	210
6 point ...	1440	1192	1000	735	563	445	360	297	250
7 point ...	1960	1620	1364	1000	766	604	490	405	340
8 point ...	2560	2116	1780	1306	1000	790	640	529	445
9 point ...	3240	2680	2252	1653	1266	1000	810	670	564
10 point ...	4000	3308	2780	2041	1563	1236	1000	828	696
11 point ...	4840	4000	3360	2469	1891	1492	1210	1000	840
12 point ...	5760	4760	4000	2939	2250	1778	1440	1190	1000
Ems of type in 1 lb.	828	685	576	424	324	256	208	172	144
Ems in sq. in.	207	171	144	106	81	64	52	43	36

JUSTIFYING SCALE CONSTANTS

Set			Constant	Set			Constant
6	...	...	2–5	12½	...	...	2–4
6¼	...	...	2–4	13	...	...	2–3
6½	...	...	2–3	13½	...	...	2–2
6¾	...	...	2–2	14	...	...	2–1
7	...	...	2–1	14½	...	...	2–1
7¼	...	...	2–1	15	...	...	1–15
7½	...	...	1–15	15½	...	...	1–14
7¾	...	...	1–14	16	...	...	1–13
8	...	...	1–13	16½	...	...	1–13
8¼	...	...	1–13	17	...	...	1–12
8½	...	...	1–12	17½	...	...	1–11
8¾	...	...	1–11	18	...	...	1–10
9	...	...	1–10	18½	...	...	1–9
9¼	...	...	1–10	19	...	...	1–9
9½	...	...	1–9	19½	...	...	1–8
9¾	...	...	1–8	20	...	...	1–7
10	...	...	1–7	20½	...	...	1–6
10¼	...	...	1–6	21	...	...	1–6
10½	...	...	1–6	21½	...	...	1–5
10¾	...	...	1–5	22	...	...	1–4
11	...	...	1–4	22½	...	...	1–3
11¼	...	...	1–3	23	...	...	1–3
11½	...	...	1–3	23½	...	...	1–2
11¾	...	...	1–2	24	...	...	1–1
12	...	...	1–1	24½	...	...	3–8

For additional information see page 8.

STANDARDISED FOUNT SCHEMES

(Based on lower-case founts of 1,000, 500, and 250 characters)

Lower-case	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z		
1 Strength (Body)	74	18	34	42	118	24	18	50	74	6	8	42	26	66	66	20	6	58	66	84	38	12	20	6	20	4	=	1,000
1 Strength (Jobbing)	74	18	34	42	118	24	18	50	74	6	8	42	26	66	66	20	6	58	66	84	38	12	20	6	20	4	=	1,000
½ Strength (Jobbing)	36	10	16	20	58	12	10	24	36	4	6	20	14	32	32	12	4	26	32	40	18	8	10	6	10	4	=	500
¼ Strength (Jobbing)	18	6	8	10	28	6	6	12	16	4	4	10	6	14	14	8	4	12	14	18	8	4	6	4	6	4	=	250

Capitals...	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&	£	—
1 Strength (Body)	8	8	6	6	12	6	8	10	10	6	4	8	18	8	8	8	4	8	12	12	6	4	8	4	6	4	8	6	6
1 Strength (Jobbing)	28	10	14	16	44	10	10	20	28	6	6	16	14	24	24	10	4	22	26	32	14	6	10	4	8	4	8	12	8
½ Strength (Jobbing)	16	6	8	10	26	6	6	12	16	4	4	10	8	14	14	6	4	14	16	20	8	4	6	4	6	4	6	8	6
¼ Strength (Jobbing)	10	4	6	6	16	4	4	8	10	4	4	6	6	10	10	4	4	8	10	12	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Figures, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	¼	½	¾	⅓	⅔	⅛	⅜	⅝	⅞	.	,	;	:	-	’	!	?	(	[
1 Strength (Body)	10	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	40	50	8	6	10	10	2	3	12	6
1 Strength (Jobbing)	20	12	12	8	8	8	8	8	18	24	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	40	40	12	6	10	20	4	6	18	8
½ Strength (Jobbing)	16	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30	6	6	8	10	4	4	10	6
¼ Strength (Jobbing)	10	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24	6	6	6	8	4	4	8	6

Ligatures	Æ	Œ	Æ	Œ	æ	œ	ﬀ	ﬁ	ﬂ	ﬃ	ﬄ
1 Strength (Body)	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
1 Strength (Jobbing)	8	8	—	—	4	4	6	8	6	6	6
½ Strength (Jobbing)	4	4	—	—	4	4	6	8	6	6	6
¼ Strength (Jobbing)	4	4	—	—	4	4	6	6	4	4	2

Spaces ...	Ems	Ens	Thick	Mid.	Thin	Hair
1 Strength	100	50	200	100	100	50
1 Strength	100	50	200	100	100	50
½ Strength	75	40	100	80	80	40
¼ Strength	50	30	60	40	40	20

Accents...	á	à	â	ä	é	è	ê	ë	í	ì	î	ï	ó	ò	ô	ö	ú	ù	û	ü	Ç	ç	ñ
	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Small Caps	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
	8	3	4	5	13	3	3	6	8	2	2	5	6	8	8	3	2	7	8	10	4	2	3	2	3	2

Signs	*	†	‡	§	‖	¶	–	…	@	Ꝑ	℀	$	%	/	+	−	×	÷	=
	6	4	2	4	2	6	4	12	2	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	2	2	2

The proportions of the "body" founts are based upon the average recurrence of the various characters in average English literature. The proportions of the capital letters of the "jobbing" founts relative to the lower-case characters provide for the greater use of capital letter composition when using jobbing founts. An all-capital fount should equal the strength of a "body" lower-case and capital fount combined. Em quads should be ordered separately; the quantity required should depend upon the nature of the composition. The number of em quads given above applies to the ems used in straightforward composition.

SUPER CASTER PRODUCT INFORMATION TABLE

Product	Gears †‡	Revs. Per Min.	Temperature		Pump Body to Use	Nozzles			Piston Spring Compression (from Top of Spring Rod to Top of Nut)	Number of Pump Leaves to Use	
			Fahr.	Cent.		No.	Diameter of Drilling Top	Bot.		Upper	Lower
*Type: 6, 7, 8 point ...	2-4-H	144	730°	387°	⅞	1	·062	·125	—	—	—
*Type: 9, 10, 11 point ...	2-4-H	144	700°	371°	⅞	1	·062	·125	½″	—	—
*Type: 12 point... ...	2-4-H	144	675°	357°	⅞	1	·062	·125	1″	—	—
*Type: 14 point... ...	†AD	125	650°	343°	⅞	2	·125	·125	1½″	6	1
*Type: 18 × 9 point ...	†BD	102	645°	340°	⅞	2	·125	·125	1½″	6	1
*Type: 24 × 12 point ...	†BE	55	640°	337°	⅞	2	·125	·125	2″	6	1
*Type: 30 × 15 point ...	†AF	37	635°	335°	⅞	2	·125	·125	2½″	6	1
*Type: 36 × 18 point ...	‡AD	22	630°	332°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″	5	2
*Type: 42 × 21 point ...	‡BD	18	620°	326°	1¼	5¶§	·213	·302	4″	6	2
*Type: 48 × 24 point ...	‡CD	15	615°	323°	1¼	5¶§	·213	·302	4″	4	2
*Type: 60 × 30 point ...	‡BE	10	610°	321°	1¼	5¶	·213	·302	4″–5″	3	3
*Type: 72 × 36 point ..	‡AF	6½	610°	321°	1¼	5¶	·213	·302	5″–7″	3	4
Quotations: 6 × 6 ems...	‡CF	4½	600°	315°	1¼	5	·213	·302	5″	3	4
Quotations: 6 × 5 ems...	‡BF	5½	600°	315°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4½″	4	4
Quotations: 6 × 4 ems...	‡AF	6½	605°	318°	1¼	6	·125	·125	5″	3	3
Quotations: 6 × 3 ems...	‡CE	8	605°	318°	1¼	6	·125	·125	4½″	4	3
Quotations: 6 × 2 ems...	‡CE	8	605°	318°	1¼	6	·125	·125	4″	4	2
Quotations: 5 × 5 ems...	‡BF	5½	600°	315°	1¼	6	·125	·125	5″	3	4
Quotations: 5 × 4 ems...	‡AF	6½	600°	315°	1¼	6	·125	·125	5″	4	3
Quotations: 5 × 3 ems...	‡CE	8	600°	315°	1¼	6	·125	·125	4½″	4	2
Quotations: 5 × 2 ems...	‡BE	10	600°	315°	1¼	6	·125	·125	4″	4	2
Quotations: 4 × 4 ems...	‡CE	8	600°	315°	⅞	4	·213	·213	3½″	4	1
Quotations: 4 × 3 ems...	‡BE	10	600°	315°	⅞	4	·213	·213	3″	5	1
Quotations: 4 × 2 ems...	‡AE	12	600°	315°	⅞	4	·213	·213	3″	6	—

* Speeds based upon the half-em body.

SUPER CASTER PRODUCT INFORMATION TABLE—continued

For 1½—12 pt. Lead and Rule Moulds (76,000 Series), Furniture Mould (78,000 Series)

Product	Gears †‡	Revs. Per Min.	Temperature		Pump Body to Use	Nozzles			Piston Spring Compression (from Top of Spring Rod to Top of Nut)	Number of Pump Leaves to Use	
			Fahr.	Cent.		No.	Diameter of Drilling Top	Bot.		Upper	Lower
Strip Borders: 6 point	†BE	55	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	2
Strip Borders: 12 pt.	‡AD	22	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	3
Rules: 1½ point ...	†AD	125	725°	385°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	—	—
Rules: 2 point ...	†BD	102	700°	371°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	—	—
Rules: 3 point ...	†CD	83	650°	343°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	6	1
Rules: 6 point ...	†BE	55	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	2
Rules: 12 point ...	‡AD	22	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	3
Leads: 1½ point ...	†AD	125	725°	385°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	—	—
Leads: 2 point ...	†BD	102	700°	371°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	—	—
Leads: 3 point ...	†CD	83	650°	343°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	6	1
Leads: 6 point ...	†BE	55	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	2
Leads: 12 point ...	‡AD	22	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	3
△16-em Dashes: 6 pt. ...	†CF	25	625°	329°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	2
△16-em Dashes: 12 pt.	‡BE	10	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	5	3
Furniture: 24 point ...	‡AE	12	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	4	3
Furniture: 36 point ...	‡BE	10	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	4	3
Furniture: 48 point ...	‡BE	10	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	3	4
Furniture: 60 point ...	‡BE	10	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	3	4
Furniture: 72 point ...	‡CE	8	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	2	4
Furniture: 72 pt. × ·800	‡AF	6½	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	2	4
Foundry Furn. 36 pt.											
Two-piece—Bottom	‡BE	10	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	4	3
Top ...	‡AE	12	650°	343°	1¼	5	·213	·302	4″–5″	2	4

SUPER CASTER PRODUCT INFORMATION TABLE—continued

For 1—3 pt. Lead and Rule Moulds (77,000 Series), 4—18 pt. Lead and Rule Moulds (76,300 Series)

Product	Gears †‡	Revs. Per Min.	Temperature		Pump Body to Use	Nozzles			Piston Spring Compression (from Top of Spring Rod to Top of Nut)	Number of Pump Leaves to Use	
			Fahr.	Cent.		No.	Diameter of Drilling Top	Diameter of Drilling Bot.		Upper	Lower
Rules: 1 point ...	†AD	125	720°	385°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	5½″	—	—
Rules: 1½ point ...	†AD	125	700°	371°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	5″	—	—
Rules: 2 point ...	†BD	102	675°	357°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	3″	—	—
Rules: 3 point ...	†CD	83	625°	329°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	3″	—	—
Leads: 1 point ...	†AD	125	720°	385°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	5½″	—	—
Leads: 1½ point ...	†AD	125	700°	371°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	5″	—	—
Leads: 2 point ...	†BD	102	675°	357°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	3″	—	—
Leads: 3 point ...	†CD	83	625°	329°	⅞	10	1/16	·180	3″	—	—
Strip Borders: 6 point	†BE	55	650°	343°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	2
Strip Borders: 12 point	†CF	25	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	3
Strip Borders: 18 point	‡BD	18	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	2	4
Rules: 4 point ...	†AE	68	700°	371°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	6	1
Rules: 6 point ...	†BE	55	650°	343°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	2
Rules: 12 point ...	†CF	25	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	3
Rules: 18 point ...	‡BD	18	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	2	4
Leads: 4 point ...	†AE	68	700°	371°	⅞	3	·062	·152	3″–4″	6	1
Leads: 6 point ...	†BE	55	650°	343°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	2
Leads: 12 point ...	†CF	25	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	3
Leads: 18 point ...	‡BD	18	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	2	4
△16-em Dashes: 4 point	†CE	45	700°	371°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	6	1
△16-em Dashes: 6 point	†CF	25	650°	343°	⅞	2	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	2
△16-em Dashes: 12 point	‡CD	15	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	4	3
△16-em Dashes: 18 point	‡CE	8	625°	329°	1¼	8	·125	·125	3″–4″	2	4

† These have speed control 1-3-H in operation. ‡ These have speed control 2-3-G in operation. § When using 42-48 point Display Moulds use No. 8 nozzle. ¶ For casting thin spaces on Super Caster Moulds use No. 6 nozzle. △For didot machines these particulars apply to 15 cicero ems. *Duplex Piston Spring details on application.*

CASTING SPEEDS OF "MONOTYPE" CASTING MACHINES

Body Size	Set Points 4	6	8	10	12	14	15	18	24	30	36
14 point ...	140	140	140	128	110	91	—	—	—	—	—
18 point ...	140	140	140	91	91	68	68	49	—	—	—
24 point ...	140	128	91	68	68	49	49	36	27	—	—
30 point ...	140	91	80	57	49	36	36	27	20	14	—
36 point ...	128	80	68	49	43	32	32	23	17	12	9

All types below 4 points in set in any size from 36 pt. downwards may be cast at 140 or more per minute. Where body point and set point are equal the type body is perfectly square in section. Casting speed is governed by cubic content of type body and by hardness of metal, hard metal requiring higher casting temperatures than soft metal.

Average casting speeds: 6, 7 and 8 pt., 175 per minute; 9, 10 and 11 pt., 160 per minute; 12 pt., 145 per minute. Spaces may be cast rather faster than type. For very open matter speeds should be reduced.

ENS PER LB. AND PER SQUARE INCH

	6 pt.	7 pt.	8 pt.	9 pt.	10 pt.	11 pt.	12 pt
1 sq. in. ...	288	212	162	128	104	86	72
1 lb.	1,152	848	648	512	416	344	288

Four square inches of solid type = 1 lb. in weight (approx.).

RULES FOR CONVERTING METRIC TO BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Grammes to Grains—Multiply by 15·4 or by 108 and divide by 7.

Grammes to Ounces avoirdupois—Multiply by 20, divide by 567.

Kilograms to Pounds—Multiply by 1000, divide by 454.

Litres to Gallons—Multiply by 22, divide by 100.

Litres to Pints—Multiply by 88, divide by 50.

Millimetres to Inches—Multiply by 10, divide by 254.

Metres to Yards—Multiply by 70, divide by 64.

Kilograms to Tons—Multiply by ·0009842.

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Deduct 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9. Cent. to Fahr.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, add 32.

Example: 60° Cent. = 140° Fahr.

1 cubic foot of water ... ... = 6·22786 imperial gallons
1 gallon of water ... ... = ·16 cubic foot = 10 lb.
1 pound of water ... ... = ·10 imperial gallon
1 Atmosphere ... ... = 14·7 lb. per square inch

WEIGHT OF TYPE REQUIRED FOR A JOB

The answer gives the number of lb. weight in the page, 50 per cent for small founts, and 30 to 40 per cent for large founts, should be added to allow for extra sorts, etc.

EXAMPLE.—What weight of type should be ordered to set 50 octavo pages of 8 point, the size of the page in 12 point ems being 20 × 34?

The area of each page is 20 × 34, equal to 680 ems 12 point; divide by 144 and multiply by the number of pages, 50. The result is, say, 236. Add 40 per cent and the sum will be about 330 lb.

WEIGHT OF LEADS REQUIRED FOR A JOB

Multiply the number of lines in a page by the number of pages to be leaded and divide the product by the number of leads of the measure required that go to 1 lb.

EXAMPLE.—How many lb. of 1½ point leads are required to lead 48 pages of matter set to 21 ems of 12 point, there being 35 lines to the page. It will be found that 54 1½ point leads, 21 ems long, go to 1 lb. Therefore, 35 × 48 ÷ 54 = 31 lb. 1 oz.

SPEED OF SHAFTING, &c.

To calculate the revolutions per minute of driven shafting on a driven pulley, multiply the diameter (in inches) of the pulley on the driving shaft by the number of revolutions per minute that pulley makes and divide by the diameter (in inches) of the driven pulley; the result will be the answer required.

EXAMPLE.—Engine makes 80 revolutions per minute and pulley on it is 15″ in diameter; diameter of driven pulley is 13½″; how many revolutions a minute will driven pulley make? 80 × 15 ÷ 13½ = 89.

TO FIND COST OF COMPOSITION

Multiply the depth of matter in ems of body of type used by width of it in ens of same body, and product will be the total number of ens. Divide by 1,000, and multiply by price per 1,000. Add "extras" where chargeable.

TO CAST OFF COPY

Suppose there are 480 sheets of MS., averaging 25 lines a sheet, that there are to be 40 lines to a printed page, and that we set a portion of the copy and find 5 lines of type are equivalent to 8 lines MS. The lines of the MS. are 25 × 480, or 12,000 lines. This multiplied by 5 and divided by 8, indicates 7,500 lines of type. Dividing this by 40 we find that the MS. will make a book of 188 pages.

TYPE BODY SIZES

English	Point	Inch	Lines to 6 picas (Approx. 1″)	Corps (Didot)	Mm.	Inch	Lines to 6 picas (App'x 1″)
	1	·013833	72·00	1	·376	·0148	67·29
	2	·0276	36·00	2	·752	·0296	33·64
Minikin	3	·0414	24·00	3	1·128	·0444	22·43
Brilliant	3½	·0484	20·62	—	—	—	—
Gem	4	·0553	18·00	4	1·504	·0592	16·82
Diamond	4½	·0622	16·01	4½	1·692	·0666	14·95
Pearl	—	·066	15·15	—	—	—	—
	5	·0691	14·40	5	1·880	·0740	13·45
Ruby or Agate	5½	·0760	13·08	5½	2·068	·0814	12·23
	6	·083	12·00	6	2·256	·0888	11·21
Nonpareil	—	·0833	11·95	—	—	—	—
Emerald	6½	·0899	11·07	6½	2·444	·0962	10·35
	7	·0968	10·28	7	2·632	·1036	9·61
Minion	—	·0972	10·24	—	—	—	—
Brevier	—	·1083	9·19	—	—	—	—
	8	·1107	9·00	8	3·008	·1184	8·41
Bourgeois	—	·118	8·44	—	—	—	—
	9	·1245	8·00	9	3·384	·1332	7·46
Long Primer	—	·135	7·22	—	—	—	—
	10	·1383	7·20	10	3·760	·1480	6·72
Small Pica	—	·145	6·86	—	—	—	—
	11	·1521	6·66	11	4·136	·1628	6·11
	12	·166	6·00	12	4·512	·1776	5·60
Pica	—	·1667	5·97	—	—	—	—
	13	·1798	5·54	13	4·888	·1924	5·17
English	—	·188	5·29	—	—	—	—
	14	·1936	5·14	14	5·264	·2072	4·80
2-line Brevier	—	·2166	4·59	—	—	—	—
	16	·2213	4·50	16	6·016	·2369	4·20
Great Primer	—	·235	4·23	—	—	—	—
	18	·249	4·00	18	6·768	·2665	3·73
Paragon	—	·2626	3·79	—	—	—	—
	20	·2766	3·60	20	7·520	·2961	3·36
Double Pica	—	·289	3·44	—	—	—	—
	22	·3043	3·27	22	8·272	·3257	3·05
	24	·332	3·00	24	9·024	·3553	2·80
2-line Pica	—	·3362	2·96	—	—	—	—
2-line English	—	·375	2·65	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	28	10·528	·4145	2·40
	30	·415	2·40	30	11·280	·4441	2·24
	36	·498	2·00	36	13·536	·5329	1·86
	42	·581	1·71	42	15·792	·6218	1·60
	48	·664	1·50	48	18·048	·7106	1·40
	54	·747	1·33	54	20·304	·7994	1·24
	60	·8301	1·19	60	22·560	·8883	1·12
	72	·996	1·00	72	27·072	1·0658	0·93

METALS FOR USE ON "MONOTYPE" MACHINES

A suitable all-round metal for composition, case type, rules and leads may be made from clean, raw material in about the following proportions:

Tin ..	10	per cent
Antimony	16	„
Lead ..	74	„
	100	„

A harder metal containing 9 per cent tin, 19 per cent antimony and 72 per cent lead is suitable for composition and case type, but not quite so satisfactory for casting rules and leads.

For display type, 14 point to 48 point, a good hard metal is composed of:—

Tin ..	12·5	per cent
Antimony	24·2	„
Lead ..	62·5	„
Copper ..	·8	„
	100	„

Antimony hardens metal and causes the corners of the type to remain sharp; tin makes metal tough and causes it to flow freely.

Used type from "Monotype" machines should be remelted with care for further use, avoiding contamination by zinc, brass or copper, or deterioration by mixing in other grades of metal such as slugs or spacing material. The use of flux in remelting will clean the metal and minimise the melting loss; several suitable proprietary fluxes are available. Flux should never be used on the pot of the caster. Metal depreciates through constant use, and the quality can be maintained by the regular addition of reviving alloys. The composition and amount of reviving metal to be applied is best decided by a periodic analysis of the metal in use.

Both in the caster and remelting pot, metal should be melted from cold as rapidly as possible; occasional stirring of the metal in the caster pot will avoid separation of the tin-antimony crystals.

SKIMMING.—Never skim the metal under a temperature of 730° F., for if this is done a large part of the skimmings will be antimony. Always stir the metal thoroughly before skimming. A small piece of tallow placed in the skimming spoon cleans the metal, but do not use too much, as the smell of the resultant vapours is objectionable.

USEFUL "MONOTYPE" MACHINE ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

AUTOMATIC QUADDING AND WORD-CENTRING ATTACHMENT.—This is mainly a caster attachment, as the only alteration to the keyboard is the application of two special keybuttons, marked "Quadder" and "Repeater", two corresponding keybars, and a special em scale. When quadding, such as for the last lines of paragraphs, each depression of the "Quadder" key represents five ems; when setting lines quadded at the left or complete white lines, one depression of the "Repeater" key is sufficient to complete the line. When a "Quadder" or "Repeater" signal perforation combination is reached on the caster, the paper-feed becomes locked until the required number of quads has been cast. Before setting words to be centred in a line there is no need first to estimate their length. Increases output, saves paper ribbon, and saves wear and tear on unit wheel.

AUXILIARY MOULD CROSSBLOCK OILER.—Automatically wipes and oils the side of mould crossblock.

COMBINED SPACING ATTACHMENT.—This is a keyboard attachment for (1) composing with the standard 4-unit minimum (separate) space between words; (2) composing with a minimum space registration of 4-units between words, the space to be cast attached to the first letter of a word; (3) composing with no space registration between the words, the justification to be cast combined with the first letter of a word. Method (1) is used in standard composition; method (2) gives the same result as standard composition, but there are no separate spaces between words; method (3) is similar to method (2), but the spacing may be very close. Methods (2) and (3) save 16 per cent of paper ribbon and increases caster output by 16 per cent, and there are no spaces to rise in printing.

CONVERTIBLE QUAD AND SPACE MOULD.—A single mould with interchangeable blades, from 5 point to 12 point. Quads may be cast in any of these body sizes up to a width of 36 points (e.g. 6 ems of 6 point, 4 ems of 9 point, etc.) according to blade used, and any thickness down to a hair space may be cast.

DISPLAY TYPE ATTACHMENT.—This attachment increases the capacity of a "Monotype" Composition Caster by enabling it to produce display type of fine quality in sizes up to 36 point. All "Monotype" display matrices, in a wide range of popular designs, may be hired, at a nominal rental, by the day.

DOTTED RULE MOULD ATTACHMENT.—A small patterned wheel attached to the strip mould so that as the strip is ejected the pattern is pressed into the upper edge of the material. The wheel is interchangeable, and supplied in various patterns.

EM SCALE MARKERS.—For indicating positions on em scale for tabular columns, to avoid marking em scale with pencil.

EXTENDED MATRIX-CASE (15 × 17).—An attachment for increasing the capacity of the matrix-case by adding 30 matrices to it, making a total of 255.

GALLEY TRIP ATTACHMENT.—A small device fixed to the caster galley bracket so that when casting sorts a predecided length of line will be automatically carried to the galley, stacked in regular order similar to lines of composition.

Ingot Feeder.—An attachment for automatically maintaining constant supply of metal to melting-pot.

Justified Letter-spacing Attachment.—A device for converting type bodies into justified spaces, so that (for example) the narrow measures usually necessary at the sides of illustrations may be justified by casting the characters slightly spaced.

Large Type Composition Attachment.—A standard "Monotype" Composition Caster produces justified matter in sizes up to 14 point. This attachment extends its composing range to 24 point.

Lead and Rule Attachment.—Increases the capacity of the machine by producing leads and rules from 1½ to 12 point in long lengths or automatically cut to any required shorter length.

Leading Attachment.—For automatically inserting leads between the lines as the latter are placed in the galley. The attachment is designed so that a lead of any thickness up to 6 point may be automatically inserted between every line cast, or only at any desired interval, such as between paragraphs or the whole of any particular paragraph.

Line Repeating Attachment.—A caster attachment provided for repeating a line or several lines of composition many times, such as, for example, the headings of books, a repeated introduction to many tables, an all-over border pattern, etc. A perforated strip containing a few lines of composition thus serves to produce automatically an indefinite number of castings. Send for special leaflet.

Measure Gauges.—Used for adjusting the galley measure, to ensure uniformity of widths of composition. The gauges are mounted on a board, which may be suspended in a convenient position. Made to the following pica ems: ½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 20 (two); combinations of these will provide any measure up to 60 ems. "Squeeze" gauges are also included in ½, 1, 2 and 3 points.

Mould Blade Cover.—A small cover screwed to the top of the composition mould for dispensing with the use of the bridge when casting quads and spaces for case work. Where much quad and space casting is done this device saves undue wear on the mould surface.

Ninety-em Attachment.—A keyboard attachment for composing to a width of 90 ems of the type set size.

Orderly Box.—A sheet-steel receptacle for holding metal ingots, dusters, or other material. Suspended on the galley rails, it prevents the ingots from becoming sprinkled with water when the room is being cleaned or swept.

Paper Perforating Attachment.—A keyboard attachment for perforating marginal holes in a blank roll of paper.

Perforation Indicator.—A caster paper-tower attachment, which swings a plate into position over the row of holes in the cross-girt (a1G5G). The plate contains 31 holes, corresponding with the 31 holes in the cross-girt, and each hole is lettered and numbered according to the keyboard perforation scale. The holes serve as a guide for perforating blank ribbon for sorts casting, and for "reading" the perforations.

Pump Piston Extractor.—For easily raising the piston when it would otherwise be difficult to remove owing to the lower end of piston having been fouled with impurities in the metal.

Rule Patterning Device.—A bench fixture, carrying a patterned wheel. Strip rule may be drawn by hand under the wheel, so that the pattern on the periphery of the wheel is transferred to the strip. Various wheel designs obtainable.

Set Em Scales.—A group of scales showing ems of all sets from 6 to 12 set upon the four edges of blades four inches long. An invaluable tool for operators when planning measures of tables in ems of the set in which a table is to be composed; also for finding the measure in set ems in reprint tables. The scales are made of rustless steel accurately machined and calibrated, combined in a strong steel holder.

Short Lead and Rule Mould.—Designed for casting short low leads and short rules in any body size from 1½ point to 3 point, and in any length from 3 point to 36 point. Consists of a base with interchangeable insets for determining the body size of rule or short low lead required. May be used on a "Monotype" Type and Rule Caster, or with an adaptor plate on a "Monotype" Super Caster. If this mould is to be used on a composition caster a few minor alterations to the machine are necessary. Particulars on application.

Special Copyholders.—The *20-inch Copyholder*, an enlargement of the Standard Copyholder, is useful to operators handling large books and cumbersome sheets as copy. The *Tabular Matter Copyholder*, for large sheets and book copy, is fitted with a celluloid line marker.

Tabular Composition Attachment.—A keyboard attachment for automatically adjusting the keyboard measures when a table of many columns of different measures is being composed so that all the lines of the column may be set right across as readily as lines of straightforward composition.

Temperature Regulator (Electric).—For automatically controlling temperature of the molten metal. Prevents overheating of metal. (Now part of standard electric heated machine, but can be supplied for machines not already equipped with this attachment.)

Three-unit Justifying Space Attachment.—This is a small keyboard attachment for reducing the thinnest space cast in composition to three units of set. Used where very closely-spaced composition is demanded.

Type Trays.—These are suspended at the end of the galley bracket, so that when casting sorts continuously or casting founts the types fall automatically into the boxes, ready for storage or for conveyance to the type cases.

Unit-adding Attachment.—Enables the body of the type to be cast to a greater width than the design of the character to be cast on it, so that the type appears uniformly spaced. In common demand in German composition, and also fashionable among many British printers, owing to revival of vogue of spacing out lines, especially of small capitals.

Unit-wheel Positioner.—A keyboard attachment for moving the unit wheel by hand. Consists of a small geared wheel, resting free in front of the unit wheel. A slight forward pressure causes the Positioner to engage the teeth of the unit wheel, enabling the latter to be easily moved in the required direction.

SUB-DIVIDED SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS

	Crown (Inches)	Post (Inches)	L. Post (Inches)	Demy (Inches)
1 Broadside	15 × 20	15¼ × 19	16½ × 21	17½ × 22½
2 Broad Folio Std.	10 × 15	9½ × 15¼	10½ × 16½	11¼ × 17½
3 Long Folio	7½ × 20	7⅝ × 19	8¼ × 21	8¾ × 22½
4 Third Cross Strips	6⅝ × 15	6 5/16 × 15¼	7 × 16½	7½ × 17½
5 Third Down Strips	5 × 20	5 1/16 × 19	5½ × 21	5 13/16 × 22½
6 4to Standard	7½ × 10	7⅝ × 9½	8¼ × 10½	8¾ × 11¼
7 4to Cross Strips	5 × 15	4¾ × 15¼	5¼ × 16½	5⅝ × 17½
8 4to Down Strips	3¾ × 20	3 13/16 × 19	4⅛ × 21	4⅜ × 22½
9 Sexto Standard	6⅝ × 7½	6 5/16 × 7⅝	7 × 8¼	7½ × 8¾
10 Sexto (3 × 2)	5 × 10	5 1/16 × 9½	5½ × 10½	5 13/16 × 11¼
11 Sexto Cross Strips	3 5/16 × 15	3⅛ × 15¼	3½ × 16½	3¾ × 17½
12 Sexto Down Strips	2½ × 20	2½ × 19	2¾ × 21	2⅞ × 22½
13 8vo Standard	5 × 7½	4¾ × 7⅝	5¼ × 8¼	5⅝ × 8¾
14 8vo (4 × 2)	3¾ × 10	3 13/16 × 9½	4⅛ × 10½	4⅜ × 11¼
15 8vo Cross Strips	2½ × 15	2⅜ × 15¼	2⅝ × 16½	2 13/16 × 17½
16 8vo Down Strips	1⅞ × 20	1⅞ × 19	2 1/16 × 21	2 3/16 × 22½
17 9mo (3 × 3)	5 × 6⅝	5 1/16 × 6 5/16	5½ × 7	5 13/16 × 7½
18 10mo Standard	4 × 7½	3¾ × 7⅝	4 3/16 × 8¼	4½ × 8¾
19 10mo (5 × 2)	3 × 10	3 × 9½	3¼ × 10½	3½ × 11¼
20 10mo Cross Strips	2 × 15	1⅞ × 15¼	2 1/16 × 16½	2¼ × 17½
21 10mo Down Strips	1½ × 20	1½ × 19	1⅝ × 21	1¾ × 22½
22 12mo Standard	5 × 5	4¾ × 5 1/16	5¼ × 5½	5⅝ × 5 13/16
23 12mo (4 × 3)	3¾ × 6⅝	3 13/16 × 6 5/16	4⅛ × 7	4⅜ × 7½
24 12mo (2 × 6)	3 5/16 × 7½	3⅛ × 7⅝	3½ × 8¼	3¾ × 8¾
25 12mo (6 × 2)	2½ × 10	2½ × 9½	2¾ × 10½	2⅞ × 11¼
26 12mo Cross Strips	1⅝ × 15	1 9/16 × 15¼	1¾ × 16½	1⅞ × 17½
27 12mo Down Strips	1¼ × 20	1¼ × 19	1⅜ × 21	1 7/16 × 22½
28 16mo Standard	3¾ × 5	3 13/16 × 4¾	4⅛ × 5¼	4⅜ × 5⅝
29 16mo (2 × 8)	2½ × 7½	2⅜ × 7⅝	2⅝ × 8¼	2 13/16 × 8¾
30 16mo (8 × 2)	1⅞ × 10	1⅞ × 9½	2 1/16 × 10½	2 3/16 × 11¼
31 16mo Cross Strips	1¼ × 15	1 3/16 × 15¼	1 5/16 × 16½	1⅜ × 17½
32 16mo Down Strips	15/16 × 20	15/16 × 19	1 × 21	1 1/16 × 22½
33 24mo Standard	3 5/16 × 3¾	3⅛ × 3 13/16	3½ × 4⅛	3¾ × 4⅜
34 24mo (6 × 4)	2½ × 5	2½ × 4¾	2¾ × 5¼	2⅞ × 5⅝
35 24mo (3 × 8)	2½ × 5	2⅜ × 5 1/16	2⅝ × 5½	2 13/16 × 5 13/16
36 24mo (8 × 3)	1⅞ × 6⅝	1⅞ × 6 5/16	2 1/16 × 7	2 3/16 × 7½
37 24mo (2 × 12)	1⅝ × 7½	1 9/16 × 7⅝	1¾ × 8¼	1⅞ × 8¾
38 24mo (12 × 2)	1¼ × 10	1¼ × 9½	1⅜ × 10½	1 7/16 × 11¼
39 32mo Standard	2½ × 3¾	2⅜ × 3 13/16	2⅝ × 4⅛	2 13/16 × 4⅜
40 32mo (8 × 4)	1⅞ × 5	1⅞ × 4¾	2 1/16 × 5¼	2 3/16 × 5⅝
41 32mo (2 × 16)	1¼ × 7½	1 3/16 × 7⅝	1 5/16 × 8¼	1⅜ × 8¾
42 32mo (16 × 2)	15/16 × 10	15/16 × 9½	1 × 10½	1 1/16 × 11¼
43 50mo (5 × 10)	2 × 3	1⅞ × 3	2 1/16 × 3¼	2¼ × 3½
44 50mo (10 × 5)	1½ × 4	1½ × 3¾	1⅝ × 4 3/16	1¾ × 4½
45 64mo (8 × 8)	1⅞ × 2½	1⅞ × 2⅜	2 1/16 × 2⅝	2 3/16 × 2 13/16
46 64mo (4 × 16)	1¼ × 3¾	1 3/16 × 3 13/16	1 5/16 × 4⅛	1⅜ × 4⅜
47 64mo (16 × 4)	15/16 × 5	15/16 × 4¾	1 × 5¼	1 1/16 × 5⅝
48 100mo (10 × 10)	1½ × 2	1½ × 1⅞	1⅝ × 2 1/16	1¾ × 2¼

	Medium (Inches)	D. F'cap (Inches)	Royal (Inches)	D. Crown (Inches)
1 Broadside	18 × 23	17 × 27	20 × 25	20 × 30
2 Broad Folio Std.	11½ × 18	13½ × 17	12½ × 20	15 × 20
3 Long Folio	9 × 23	8½ × 27	10 × 25	10 × 30
4 Third Cross Strips	7⅝ × 18	9 × 17	8 5/16 × 20	10 × 20
5 Third Down Strips	6 × 23	5⅝ × 27	6⅝ × 25	6⅝ × 30
6 4to Standard	9 × 11½	8½ × 13½	10 × 12½	10 × 15
7 4to Cross Strips	5¾ × 18	6¾ × 17	6¼ × 20	7½ × 20
8 4to Down Strips	4½ × 23	4¼ × 27	5 × 25	5 × 30
9 Sexto Standard	7⅝ × 9	8½ × 9	8 5/16 × 10	10 × 10
10 Sexto (3 × 2)	6 × 11½	5⅝ × 13½	6⅝ × 12½	6⅝ × 15
11 Sexto Cross Strips	3 13/16 × 18	4½ × 17	4⅛ × 20	5 × 20
12 Sexto Down Strips	3 × 23	2 13/16 × 27	3 5/16 × 25	3 5/16 × 30
13 8vo Standard	5¾ × 9	6¾ × 8½	6¼ × 10	7½ × 10
14 8vo (4 × 2)...	4½ × 11½	4¼ × 13½	5 × 12½	5 × 15
15 8vo Cross Strips	2⅞ × 18	3⅜ × 17	3⅛ × 20	3¾ × 20
16 8vo Down Strips	2¼ × 23	2⅛ × 27	2½ × 25	2½ × 30
17 9mo (3 × 3)	6 × 7⅝	5⅝ × 9	6⅝ × 8 5/16	6⅝ × 10
18 10mo Standard	4 9/16 × 9	5⅜ × 8½	5 × 10	6 × 10
19 10mo (5 × 2)	3 9/16 × 11½	3⅜ × 13½	4 × 12½	4 × 15
20 10mo Cross Strips	2¼ × 18	2 11/16 × 17	2½ × 20	3 × 20
21 10mo Down Strips	1¾ × 23	1 11/16 × 27	2 × 25	2 × 30
22 12mo Standard	5¾ × 6	5⅝ × 6¾	6¼ × 6⅝	6⅝ × 7½
23 12mo (4 × 3)	4½ × 7⅝	4¼ × 9	5 × 8 5/16	5 × 10
24 12mo (2 × 6)	3 13/16 × 9	4½ × 8½	4⅛ × 10	5 × 10
25 12mo (6 × 2)	3 × 11½	2 13/16 × 13½	3 5/16 × 12½	3 5/16 × 15
26 12mo Cross Strips	1⅞ × 18	2¼ × 17	2 1/16 × 20	2½ × 20
27 12mo Down Strips	1½ × 23	1⅜ × 27	1⅝ × 25	1⅝ × 30
28 16mo Standard	4½ × 5¾	4¼ × 6¾	5 × 6¼	5 × 7½
29 16mo (2 × 8)	2⅞ × 9	3⅜ × 8½	3⅛ × 10	3¾ × 10
30 16mo (8 × 2)	2¼ × 11½	2⅛ × 13½	2½ × 12½	2½ × 15
31 16mo Cross Strips	1 7/16 × 18	1 11/16 × 17	1 9/16 × 20	1⅞ × 20
32 16mo Down Strips	1⅛ × 23	1 1/16 × 27	1¼ × 25	1¼ × 30
33 24mo Standard	3 13/16 × 4½	4¼ × 4½	4⅛ × 5	5 × 5
34 24mo (6 × 4)	3 × 5¾	2 13/16 × 6¾	3 5/16 × 6¼	3 5/16 × 7½
35 24mo (3 × 8)	2⅞ × 6	3⅜ × 5 9/16	3⅛ × 6⅝	3¾ × 6⅝
36 24mo (8 × 3)	2¼ × 7⅝	2⅛ × 9	2½ × 8 5/16	2½ × 10
37 24mo (2 × 12)	1⅞ × 9	2¼ × 8½	2 1/16 × 10	2½ × 10
38 24mo (12 × 2)	1½ × 11½	1⅜ × 13½	1⅝ × 12½	1⅝ × 15
39 32mo Standard	2⅞ × 4½	3⅜ × 4¼	3⅛ × 5	3¾ × 5
40 32mo (8 × 4)	2¼ × 5¾	2⅛ × 6¾	2½ × 6¼	2½ × 7½
41 32mo (2 × 16)	1 7/16 × 9	1 11/16 × 8½	1 9/16 × 10	1⅞ × 10
42 32mo (16 × 2)	1⅛ × 11½	1 1/16 × 13½	1¼ × 12½	1¼ × 15
43 50mo (5 × 10)	2¼ × 3 9/16	2 11/16 × 3⅜	2½ × 4	3 × 4
44 50mo (10 × 5)	1¾ × 4 9/16	1 11/16 × 5⅜	2 × 5	2 × 6
45 64mo (8 × 8)	2¼ × 2⅞	2⅛ × 3⅜	2½ × 3⅛	2½ × 3¾
46 64mo (4 × 16)	1 7/16 × 4½	1 11/16 × 4¼	1 9/16 × 5	1⅞ × 5
47 64mo (16 × 4)	1⅛ × 5¾	1 1/16 × 6¾	1¼ × 6¼	1¼ × 7½
48 100mo (10 × 10)	1¾ × 2¼	1 11/16 × 2 11/16	2 × 2½	2 × 3

	D. Post (Inches)	Imperial (Inches)	D. L. Post (Inches)	D. Demy (Inches)
1 Broadside	$19\times30\frac{1}{2}$	22×30	21×33	$22\frac{1}{2}\times35$
2 Broad Folio Std. ...	$15\frac{1}{4}\times19$	15×22	$16\frac{1}{2}\times21$	$17\frac{1}{2}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
3 Long Folio ...	$9\frac{1}{2}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	11×30	$10\frac{1}{2}\times33$	$11\frac{1}{4}\times35$
4 Third Cross Strips	$10\frac{1}{4}\times19$	10×22	11×21	$11\frac{5}{8}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
5 Third Down Strips	$6\frac{5}{16}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times30$	7×33	$7\frac{1}{2}\times35$
6 4to Standard ...	$9\frac{1}{2}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	11×15	$10\frac{1}{2}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
7 4to Cross Strips ...	$7\frac{5}{8}\times19$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times22$	$8\frac{1}{4}\times21$	$8\frac{3}{4}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
8 4to Down Strips ...	$4\frac{3}{4}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}\times30$	$5\frac{1}{4}\times33$	$5\frac{5}{8}\times35$
9 Sexto Standard ...	$9\frac{1}{2}\times10\frac{1}{8}$	10×11	$10\frac{1}{2}\times11$	$11\frac{1}{4}\times11\frac{5}{8}$
10 Sexto (3 × 2) ...	$6\frac{5}{16}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times15$	$7\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
11 Sexto Cross Strips	$5\frac{1}{16}\times19$	5×22	$5\frac{1}{2}\times21$	$5\frac{13}{16}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
12 Sexto Down Strips	$3\frac{1}{8}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}\times30$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times33$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times35$
13 8vo Standard ...	$7\frac{5}{8}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times11$	$8\frac{1}{4}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}\times11\frac{1}{4}$
14 8vo (4 × 2) ...	$4\frac{3}{4}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}\times15$	$5\frac{1}{4}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
15 8vo Cross Strips ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times19$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times22$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times21$	$4\frac{3}{8}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
16 8vo Down Strips ...	$2\frac{3}{8}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times30$	$2\frac{5}{8}\times33$	$2\frac{13}{16}\times35$
17 9mo (3 × 3) ...	$6\frac{5}{16}\times10\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times10$	7×11	$7\frac{1}{2}\times11\frac{5}{8}$
18 10mo Standard ...	$6\frac{1}{16}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	6×11	$6\frac{9}{16}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\times11\frac{1}{4}$
19 10mo (5 × 2) ...	$3\frac{3}{4}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}\times15$	$4\frac{3}{16}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
20 10mo Cross Strips	3×19	3×22	$3\frac{1}{4}\times21$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
21 10mo Down Strips	$1\frac{7}{8}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times30$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times33$	$2\frac{1}{4}\times35$
22 12mo Standard ...	$6\frac{5}{16}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\times8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times8\frac{3}{4}$
23 12mo (4 × 3) ...	$4\frac{3}{4}\times10\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}\times10$	$5\frac{1}{4}\times11$	$5\frac{5}{8}\times11\frac{5}{8}$
24 12mo (2 × 6) ...	$5\frac{1}{16}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	5×11	$5\frac{1}{2}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{13}{16}\times11\frac{1}{4}$
25 12mo (6 × 2)	$3\frac{1}{8}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}\times15$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
26 12mo Cross Strips	$2\frac{1}{2}\times19$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times22$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times21$	$2\frac{7}{8}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
27 12mo Down Strips	$1\frac{9}{16}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{13}{16}\times30$	$1\frac{3}{4}\times33$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times35$
28 16mo Standard ...	$4\frac{3}{4}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}\times8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}\times8\frac{3}{4}$
29 16mo (2 × 8) ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times11$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{8}\times11\frac{1}{4}$
30 16mo (8 × 2) ...	$2\frac{3}{8}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times15$	$2\frac{5}{8}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{13}{16}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
31 16mo Cross Strips	$1\frac{7}{8}\times19$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times22$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times21$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times22\frac{1}{2}$
32 16mo Down Strips	$1\frac{3}{16}\times30\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times30$	$1\frac{5}{16}\times33$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times35$
33 24mo Standard ...	$4\frac{3}{4}\times5\frac{1}{16}$	$5\times5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}\times5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}\times5\frac{13}{16}$
34 24mo (6 × 4) ...	$3\frac{1}{8}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times8\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times8\frac{3}{4}$
35 24mo (3 × 8) ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times6\frac{5}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times7\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times7$	$4\frac{3}{8}\times7\frac{1}{2}$
36 24mo (8 × 3) ...	$2\frac{3}{8}\times10\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times10$	$2\frac{5}{8}\times11$	$2\frac{13}{16}\times11\frac{5}{8}$
37 24mo (2 × 12) ...	$2\frac{1}{2}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times11$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}\times11\frac{1}{4}$
38 24mo (12 × 2) ...	$1\frac{9}{16}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}\times15$	$1\frac{3}{4}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
39 32mo Standard ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times4\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}\times5\frac{5}{8}$
40 32mo (8 × 4) ...	$2\frac{3}{8}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}\times8\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}\times8\frac{3}{4}$
41 32mo (2 × 16) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times9\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times11$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times10\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times11\frac{1}{4}$
42 32mo (16 × 2) ...	$1\frac{3}{16}\times15\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times15$	$1\frac{5}{16}\times16\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times17\frac{1}{2}$
43 50mo (5 × 10) ...	$3\times3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\times4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}\times4\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{1}{2}$
44 50mo (10 × 5) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times6\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times6$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times6\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}\times7$
45 64mo (8 × 8) ...	$2\frac{3}{8}\times3\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}\times4\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{13}{16}\times4\frac{3}{8}$
46 64mo (4 × 16) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times4\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times5\frac{5}{8}$
47 64mo (16 × 4) ..	$1\frac{3}{16}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{16}\times8\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}\times8\frac{3}{4}$
48 100mo (10 × 10) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times3$	$2\frac{3}{16}\times3$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{1}{2}$

	D. Medium (Inches)	D. Royal (Inches)	Q. Crown (Inches)	D. Imperial (Inches)
1 Broadside	23×36	25×40	30×40	30×44
2 Broad Folio Std. ...	18×23	20×25	20×30	22×30
3 Long Folio ...	$11\frac{1}{2}\times36$	$12\frac{1}{2}\times40$	15×40	15×44
4 Third Cross Strips	12×23	$13\frac{5}{16}\times25$	$13\frac{5}{16}\times30$	$14\frac{5}{8}\times30$
5 Third Down Strips	$7\frac{5}{8}\times36$	$8\frac{5}{16}\times40$	10×40	10×44
6 4to Standard ...	$11\frac{1}{2}\times18$	$12\frac{1}{2}\times20$	15×20	15×22
7 4to Cross Strips ...	9×23	10×25	10×30	11×30
8 4to Down Strips ...	$5\frac{3}{4}\times36$	$6\frac{1}{4}\times40$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times40$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times44$
9 Sexto Standard ...	$11\frac{1}{2}\times12$	$12\frac{1}{2}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$13\frac{5}{16}\times15$	$14\frac{5}{8}\times15$
10 Sexto (3 × 2) ...	$7\frac{5}{8}\times18$	$8\frac{5}{16}\times20$	10×20	10×22
11 Sexto Cross Strips	6×23	$6\frac{5}{8}\times25$	$6\frac{5}{8}\times30$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times30$
12 Sexto Down Strips	$3\frac{13}{16}\times36$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times40$	5×40	5×44
13 8vo Standard ...	$9\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$10\times12\frac{1}{2}$	10×15	11×15
14 8vo (4 × 2)... ...	$5\frac{3}{4}\times18$	$6\frac{1}{4}\times20$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times20$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times22$
15 8vo Cross Strips ...	$4\frac{1}{2}\times23$	5×25	5×30	$5\frac{1}{2}\times30$
16 8vo Down Strips ...	$2\frac{7}{8}\times36$	$3\frac{1}{8}\times40$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times40$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times44$
17 9mo (3 × 3) ...	$7\frac{5}{8}\times12$	$8\frac{5}{16}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$10\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$10\times14\frac{5}{8}$
18 10mo Standard ...	$7\frac{3}{16}\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\times12\frac{1}{2}$	8×15	$8\frac{3}{4}\times15$
19 10mo (5 × 2)	$4\frac{9}{16}\times18$	5×20	6×20	6×22
20 10mo Cross Strips	$3\frac{9}{16}\times23$	4×25	4×30	$4\frac{3}{8}\times30$
21 10mo Down Strips	$2\frac{1}{4}\times36$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times40$	3×40	3×44
22 12mo Standard ...	$7\frac{5}{8}\times9$	$8\frac{5}{16}\times10$	10×10	10×11
23 12mo (4 × 3) ...	$5\frac{3}{4}\times12$	$6\frac{1}{4}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times14\frac{5}{8}$
24 12mo (2 × 6) ...	$6\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}\times12\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}\times15$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times15$
25 12mo (6 × 2) ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times18$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times20$	5×20	5×22
26 12mo Cross Strips	3×23	$3\frac{5}{16}\times25$	$3\frac{5}{16}\times30$	$3\frac{5}{8}\times30$
27 12mo Down Strips	$1\frac{7}{8}\times36$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times40$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times40$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times44$
28 16mo Standard ...	$5\frac{3}{4}\times9$	$6\frac{1}{4}\times10$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times10$	$7\frac{1}{2}\times11$
29 16mo (2 × 8) ...	$4\frac{1}{2}\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$5\times12\frac{1}{2}$	5×15	$5\frac{1}{2}\times15$
30 16mo (8 × 2) ...	$2\frac{7}{8}\times18$	$3\frac{1}{8}\times20$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times20$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times22$
31 16mo Cross Strips	$2\frac{1}{4}\times23$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times25$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times30$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times30$
32 16mo Down Strips	$1\frac{7}{16}\times36$	$1\frac{9}{16}\times40$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times40$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times44$
33 24mo Standard ...	$5\frac{3}{4}\times6$	$6\frac{1}{4}\times6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{16}\times7\frac{1}{2}$
34 24mo (6 × 4) ...	$3\frac{13}{16}\times9$	$4\frac{1}{8}\times10$	5×10	5×11
35 24mo (3 × 8) ...	$4\frac{1}{2}\times7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\times8\frac{5}{16}$	5×10	$5\frac{1}{2}\times10$
36 24mo (8 × 3) ...	$2\frac{7}{8}\times12$	$3\frac{1}{8}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times13\frac{5}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times14\frac{5}{8}$
37 24mo (2 × 12) ...	$3\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{16}\times12\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{16}\times15$	$3\frac{5}{8}\times15$
38 24mo (12 × 2) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times18$	$2\frac{1}{16}\times20$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times20$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times22$
39 32mo Standard ...	$4\frac{1}{2}\times5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\times6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}\times7\frac{1}{2}$
40 32mo (8 × 4) ...	$2\frac{7}{8}\times9$	$3\frac{1}{8}\times10$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times10$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times11$
41 32mo (2 × 16) ...	$2\frac{1}{4}\times11\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times12\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times15$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times15$
42 32mo (16 × 2) ...	$1\frac{7}{16}\times18$	$1\frac{9}{16}\times20$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times20$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times22$
43 50mo (5 × 10) ...	$3\frac{9}{16}\times4\frac{9}{16}$	4×5	4×6	$4\frac{3}{8}\times6$
44 50mo (10 × 5) ...	$2\frac{1}{4}\times7\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times8$	3×8	$3\times8\frac{3}{4}$
45 64mo (8 × 8) ...	$2\frac{7}{8}\times4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{8}\times5$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times5$	$3\frac{3}{4}\times5\frac{1}{2}$
46 64mo (4 × 16) ...	$2\frac{1}{4}\times5\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times6\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times7\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}\times7\frac{1}{2}$
47 64mo (16 × 4) ...	$1\frac{7}{8}\times9$	$1\frac{9}{16}\times10$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times10$	$1\frac{7}{8}\times11$
48 100mo (10 × 10) ...	$2\frac{1}{4}\times3\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}\times4$	3×4	$3\times4\frac{3}{8}$

INDEX TO SUB-DIVIDED SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS

The following figures are given to assist printers in finding from what standard size of paper any sub-divided size may be cut.

On pages 62 to 65, 768 different paper sizes are shown. The following figures include all these sizes and show on which line of the pages referred to any size may be found. At the head of each group of sizes the *narrow* width of a paper size is given in bold face figures; this is followed in roman figures by the lengths associated with that width, and in italic figures is given the line on pages 66 to 69 in which the sizes are to be found. Example: Find paper size 3⅜ × 13½. The "3⅜" width group shows that 3⅜ × 13½ will be found on line 19 (see page 67).

15/16 ×
4¾...*47*
5...*47*
9½...*42*
10...*42*
19...*32*
20...*32*

1 ×
5¼...*47*
10½...*42*
21...*32*

1 1/16 ×
5⅝...*47*
6¾...*47*
11¼...*42*
13½...*42*
22½...*32*
27...*32*

1⅛ ×
5¾...*47*
11½...*42*
23...*32*

1 3/16 ×
3 13/16...*46*
7⅝...*41*
7⅝...*47*
15¼...*31*
15¼...*42*
30½...*32*

1¼ ×
3¾...*46*
6¼...*47*
7½...*41*
7½...*47*
9½...*38*
10...*38*
12½...*42*
15...*31*
15...*42*
19...*27*
20...*27*
25...*32*
30...*32*

1 5/16 ×
4⅛...*46*
8¼...*41*
8¼...*47*
16½...*31*
16½...*42*
33...*32*

1⅜ ×
4⅜...*46*
7½...*47*
8¾...*41*
8¾...*47*
10½...*38*
13½...*38*
15...*42*
17½...*31*
17½...*42*
21...*27*
27...*27*
30...*32*
35...*32*

1 7/16 ×
4½...*46*
9...*41*
11¼...*38*
18...*31*
18...*42*
22½...*27*
36...*32*

1½ ×
1⅞...*48*
2...*48*
3¾...*44*
4...*44*
11½...*38*
19...*21*
20...*21*
23...*27*

1 9/16 ×
5...*46*
7⅝...*37*
10...*41*
10...*47*
15¼...*26*
15¼...*38*
20...*31*
20...*42*
30½...*27*
40...*32*

1⅝ ×
2 1/16...*48*
4 3/16...*44*
7½...*37*
12½...*38*
15...*26*
15...*38*
21...*21*
25...*27*
30...*27*

1 11/16 ×
2 11/16...*48*
4¼...*46*
5⅜...*44*
8½...*41*
17...*31*
27...*21*

1¾ ×
2¼...*48*
4½...*44*
4 9/16...*44*
8¼...*37*
16½...*26*
16½...*38*
22½...*21*
23...*21*
33...*27*

1 13/16 ×
15...*38*
30...*27*

1⅞ ×
2⅜...*45*
2½...*45*
3...*43*
3...*48*
4¾...*40*
4¾...*46*
5...*40*
5...*46*
5½...*46*
6 1/16...*44*
6 5/16...*36*
6⅝...*36*
8¾...*37*
9...*37*
9...*47*
9½...*30*
9½...*41*
10...*30*
10...*41*
10...*47*
11...*41*
11...*47*
15¼...*20*
17½...*26*
17½...*38*
18...*26*
18...*38*
19...*16*
19...*31*
20...*16*
20...*31*
20...*42*
22...*31*
22...*42*
30½...*21*
35...*27*
36...*27*
40...*32*
44...*32*

2 ×
2½...*48*
3...*43*
3...*48*
5...*44*
6...*44*
15...*20*
25...*21*
30...*21*

2 1/16 ×
2⅝...*45*
3¼...*43*
3¼...*48*
5¼...*40*
5¼...*46*
6 9/16...*44*
7...*36*
10...*37*
10½...*30*
10½...*41*
16½...*20*
20...*26*
20...*38*
21...*16*
21...*31*
33...*21*
40...*27*

2⅛ ×
3⅜...*45*
6¾...*40*
9...*36*
13½...*30*
27...*16*

2 3/16 ×
2 13/16...*45*
3...*48*

INDEX TO SUB-DIVIDED SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS—continued

5⅝...*40*
5⅝...*46*
6...*44*
7½...*36*
11¼...*30*
11¼...*41*
22½...*16*
22½...*31*
30...*21*

2¼ ×
2⅞...*45*
3½...*43*
3½...*48*
3 9/16...*43*
3 9/16...*48*
5¾...*40*
5¾...*46*
7...*44*
7 3/16...*44*
7⅝...*36*
8½...*37*
11½...*30*
11½...*41*
17...*26*
17½...*20*
18...*20*
23...*16*
23...*31*
35...*21*
36...*21*

2⅜ ×
3 13/16...*39*
3 13/16...*45*
5 1/16...*35*
7⅝...*29*
7⅝...*40*
10⅛...*36*
15¼...*15*
15¼...*30*
30½...*16*

2½ ×
3⅛...*45*
3¾...*39*
3¾...*45*
4...*43*
4...*48*
4¾...*34*
5...*34*
5...*35*
6¼...*40*
6¼...*46*
7½...*29*
7½...*40*
7½...*46*
8...*44*
8 5/16...*36*
9½...*25*
9½...*37*
10...*25*
10...*36*
10...*37*
11...*37*
12½...*30*
12½...*41*
15...*15*
15...*30*
15...*41*
19...*12*
19...*26*
20...*12*
20...*20*
20...*26*
20...*38*
22...*26*
22...*38*
25...*16*
25...*31*
30...*16*
30...*31*
40...*21*
40...*27*
44...*27*

2⅝ ×
4⅛...*39*
4⅛...*45*
5½...*35*
8¼...*29*
8¼...*40*
11...*36*
16½...*15*
16½...*30*
33...*16*

2 11/16 ×
3⅜...*43*
17...*20*

2¾ ×
3¾...*45*
5¼...*34*
7½...*40*
7½...*46*
10...*36*
10½...*25*
10½...*37*
15...*30*
15...*41*
21...*12*
21...*26*
30...*16*
30...*31*

2 13/16 ×
4⅜...*39*
4⅜...*45*
5 13/16...*35*
6¾...*34*
8¾...*29*
8¾...*40*
11⅝...*36*
13½...*25*
17½...*15*
17½...*30*
27...*12*
35...*16*

2⅞ ×
4½...*39*
4½...*45*
5⅝...*34*
6...*35*
9...*29*
9...*40*
11¼...*25*
11¼...*37*
12...*36*
18...*15*
18...*30*
22½...*12*
22½...*26*
36...*16*

3 ×
3¾...*43*
4...*43*
4...*48*
4⅜...*43*
4⅜...*48*
5¾...*34*
8...*44*
8¾...*44*
9½...*19*
10...*19*
11½...*25*
11½...*37*
19...*20*
20...*20*
22...*20*
23...*12*
23...*26*
40...*21*
44...*21*

3⅛ ×
3 13/16...*33*
5...*39*
5...*45*
6⅝...*35*
7⅝...*24*
7⅝...*34*
10...*29*
10...*40*
13 5/16...*36*
15¼...*11*
15¼...*25*
20...*15*
20...*30*
30½...*12*
40...*16*

3¼ ×
4 3/16...*43*
10½...*19*
21...*20*

3 5/16 ×
3¾...*33*
6¼...*34*
7½...*24*
7½...*34*
12½...*25*
12½...*37*
15...*11*
15...*25*
15...*37*
25...*12*
25...*26*
30...*12*
30...*26*

3⅜ ×
4¼...*39*
5 9/16...*35*
8½...*29*
13½...*19*
17...*15*

3½ ×
4⅛...*33*
4½...*43*
8¼...*24*
8¼...*34*
11¼...*19*
16½...*11*
16½...*25*
22½...*20*
33...*12*

3 9/16 ×
4 9/16...*43*
11½...*19*
23...*20*

3⅝ ×
7½...*34*
15...*25*
15...*37*
30...*12*
30...*26*

3¾ ×
4⅜...*33*
5...*28*
5...*39*
5...*45*
5½...*39*
5½...*45*
6⅝...*23*
6⅝...*35*
7 5/16...*35*
7⅝...*18*
8¾...*24*
8¾...*34*
10...*14*
10...*29*
10...*40*
11...*29*
11...*40*
13 5/16...*36*
14⅝...*36*
15¼...*19*
17½...*11*
17½...*25*
20....*8*
20...*15*
20...*30*
22...*15*
22...*30*
35...*12*
40...*16*
44...*16*

3 13/16 ×
4½...*33*
4¾...*28*
4¾...*39*
6 5/16...*23*
6 5/16...*35*
9...*24*
9...*34*
9½...*14*
9½...*29*
18...*11*
18...*25*
19....*8*
19...*15*
36...*12*

4 ×
5...*43*
6...*43*
7½...*18*
12½...*19*
15...*19*
25...*20*
30...*20*

INDEX TO SUB-DIVIDED SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS—continued

4⅛ ×
5 ...33
5¼...28
5¼...39
7 ...23
7 ...35
10 ...24
10 ...34
10½...14
10½...29
20 ...11
20 ...25
21 8
21 ...15
40 ...12

4 3/16 ×
8¼...18
16½...19

4¼ ×
4½...33
6¾...28
9 ...23
13½...14
27 8

4⅜ ×
5⅝...28
5⅝...39
6 ...43
7½...23
7½...35
11¼...14
11¼...29
15 ...19
22½....8
22½...15
30 ...20

4½ ×
5¾...28
5¾...39
7⅝...23
7⅝...35
8½...24
8¾...18
11½...14
11½...29
17 ...11
17½...19
23 8
23 ...15

4 9/16
9 ...18
18 ...19

4¾ ×
5 1/16...22
5 1/16...33
7⅝...13
7⅝...28
10⅛...23
15¼....7
15¼...14
30½....8

5 ×
5 ...22
5 ...33
5½...33
6¼...28
6¼...39
6⅝...17
7½...13
7½...28
7½...39
8 5/16...23
8 5/16...35
10 ...10
10 ...18
10 ...23
10 ...24
10 ...34
10 ...35
11 ...24
11 ...34
12½...14
12½...29
15 7
15 ...14
15 ...29
20 5
20 ...11
20 ...19
20 ...25
22 ...11
22 ...25
25 8
25 ...15
30 8
30 ...15
40 ...12
44 ...12

5 1/16 ×
6 5/16...17
9½...10
9½...24
19 5
19 ...11

5¼ ×
5½...22
5½...33
8¼...13
8¼...28
11 ...23
16½....7
16½...14
33 8

5⅜ ×
8½...18

5½ ×
7 ...17
7½...28
7½...39
10 ...23
10 ...35
10½...10
10½...24
15 ...14
15 ...29
21 5
21 ...11
30 8
30 ...15

5⅝ ×
5 13/16...22
5 13/16...33
6¾...22
8¾...13
8¾...28
9 ...17
11⅝...23
13½...10
17½....7
17½...14
27 5
35 8

5¾ ×
6 ...22
6 ...33
9 ...13
9 ...28
12 ...23
18 7
18 ...14
36 8

5 13/16 ×
7½...17
11¼...10
11¼...24
22½....5
22½...11

6 ×
7⅝...17
10 ...18
11 ...18
11½...10
11½...24
20 ...19
22 ...19
23 5
23 ...11

6 1/16 ×
9½...18

6¼ ×
6⅝...22
6⅝...33
10 ...13
10 ...28
13 5/16..23
20 7
20 ...14
40 8

6 5/16 ×
7⅝....9
7⅝...22
10⅛...17
15¼....4
15¼. .10
30½... 5

6 9/16 ×
10½ ..18

6⅝ ×
7½....9
7½...22
7½...33
8 5/16...17
10 ...17
12½ ..10
12½...24
15 4
15 ...10
15 ...24
25 5
25 ...11
30 5
30 ...11

6¾ ×
8½...13
17 7

7 ×
8¼....9
8¼...22
11 ...17
11¼ ..18
16½....4
16½...10
33 5

7 3/16 ×
11½...18

7 5/16 ×
7½...22
7½...33
10 ...17
15 ...10
15 ...24
30 5
30 ...11

7½ ×
8¾....9
8¾...22
10 6
10 ...13
10 ...28
11 ...13
11 ...28
11⅝...17
13 5/16..23
14⅝...23
17½....4
17½...10
20 3
20 7
20 ...14
22 7
22 ...14
35 5
40 8
44 8

7⅝ ×
9 9
9 ...22
9½....6
9½...13
12 ...17
18 4
18 ...10
19 3
19 7
36 5

8 ×
12½...18
15 ...18

8¼ ×
10½....6
10½...13
21 3
21 ...7

8 5/16 ×
10 9

INDEX TO SUB-DIVIDED SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS—continued

10 ...22
13 5/16..17
20 4
20 ...10
40 5

8½ ×
9 9
13½....6
27 3

8¾ ×
11¼....6
11¼...13
15 ...18
22½....3
22½....7

9 ×
11½....6
11½...13
17 4
23 3
23 7

9½ ×
10⅛....9
15¼....2
15¼....6
30½....3

10 ×
10 9
10 ...22
11 9
11 ...22
12½.... 6
12½...13
13 5/16..17
14⅝...17
15 2
15 6
15 ...13
20 4
20 ...10
22 4
22 ...10
25 3
25 7
30 ... 3
30 ... 7
40 ... 5
44 5

10¼ ×
19 4

10½ ×
11 9
16½....2
16½... 6
33 3

11 ×
15 6
15 ...13
21 4
30 3
30 7

11¼ ×
11⅝....9
17½....2
17½....6
35 3

11½ ×
12 9
18 2
18 6
36 3

11⅝ ×
22½....4

12 ×
23 4

12½ ×
13 5/16...9
20 2
20 6
40 3

13 5/16 ×
15 9
25 4
30 4

13½ ×
17 2

14⅝ ×
15 9
30 4

15 ×
20 1
20 2
20 6
22 2
22 6
40 3
44 3

15¼ ×
19 1
19 2

16½ ×
21 1
21 2

17 ×
27 1

17½ ×
22½....1
22½....2

18 ×
23 1
23 2

19 ×
30½....1

20 ×
25 1
25 2
30 1
30 2

21 ×
33 1

22 ×
30 1
30 2

22½ ×
35 1

23 ×
36 1

25 ×
40 1

30 ×
40 1
44 1

NEWS
BOOKS
TABLES
DISPLAY

No job is too big,
too small, or too
intricate to be done
at a better profit
on a versatile
"MONOTYPE"
machine

PRINTING PAPERS

SIZES AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS

All proportionate weights for Printing Paper of any given quality have been based upon the weights given for Demy

CROWN 15 × 20 300 sq. in.	POST 15¼ × 19 289¾ sq. in.	L. POST 16½ × 21 346½ sq. in.	DEMY 17½ × 22½ 393¾ sq. in.	MEDIUM 18 × 23 414 sq. in.	DBL. F'CAP 17 × 27 459 sq. in.	ROYAL 20 × 25 500 sq. in.	DB. CROWN 20 × 30 600 sq. in.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
·76	·73	·88	1	1·05	1·16	1·26	1·52
1·52	1·47	1·76	2	2·10	2·33	2·53	3·04
2·28	2·20	2·64	3	3·15	3·49	3·80	4·57
3·04	2·94	3·52	4	4·20	4·66	5·07	6·09
3·80	3·67	4·40	5	5·25	5·82	6·34	7·61
4·57	4·41	5·28	6	6·30	6·99	7·61	9·14
5·33	5·14	6·16	7	7·35	8·15	8·88	10·66
6·09	5·88	7·04	8	8·41	9·32	10·15	12·19
6·85	6·61	7·92	9	9·46	10·49	11·42	13·71
7·61	7·35	8·80	10	10·51	11·65	12·69	15·23
8·38	8·08	9·68	11	11·56	12·82	13·96	16·76
9·14	8·82	10·56	12	12·61	13·98	15·23	18·28
9·90	9·55	11·44	13	13·66	15·15	16·50	19·80
10·66	10·29	12·32	14	14·71	16·31	17·77	21·33
11·42	11·02	13·20	15	15·77	17·48	19·04	22·85
12·19	11·76	14·08	16	16·82	18·65	20·31	24·38
12·95	12·49	14·96	17	17·87	19·81	21·58	25·90
13·71	13·23	15·84	18	18·92	20·98	22·85	27·42
14·47	13·96	16·72	19	19·97	22·14	24·12	28·95
15·23	14·70	17·60	20	21·02	23·31	25·39	30·47
15·99	15·43	18·48	21	22·07	24·47	26·66	31·99
16·76	16·17	19·36	22	23·13	25·64	27·93	33·52
17·52	16·90	20·24	23	24·18	26·81	29·20	35·04
18·28	17·64	21·12	24	25·23	27·97	30·47	36·57
19·04	18·37	22·00	25	26·28	29·14	31·74	38·09
19·80	19·11	22·88	26	27·33	30·30	33·01	39·61
20·57	19·84	23·76	27	28·38	31·47	34·28	41·14
21·33	20·58	24·64	28	29·43	32·63	35·55	42·66
22·09	21·31	25·52	29	30·49	33·80	36·82	44·19
22·85	22·05	26·40	30	31·54	34·97	38·09	45·71
23·61	22·78	27·28	31	32·59	36·13	39·36	47·23
24·38	23·52	28·16	32	33·64	37·30	40·63	48·75
25·14	24·25	29·04	33	34·69	38·46	41·90	50·28
25·90	24·99	29·92	34	35·74	39·63	43·17	51·80
26·66	25·72	30·80	35	36·79	40·79	44·44	53·33
27·42	26·46	31·68	36	37·85	41·96	45·71	54·85
28·19	27·19	32·56	37	38·90	43·13	46·98	56·38
28·95	27·93	33·44	38	39·95	44·29	48·25	57·90
29·71	28·66	34·32	39	41·00	45·46	49·52	59·42
30·47	29·40	35·20	40	42·05	46·62	50·79	60·95

PRINTING PAPERS

SIZES AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS

All proportionate weights for Printing Paper of any given quality have been based upon the weights given for Demy

DB. POST 19 × 30½ 579½ sq. in.	IMPERIAL 22 × 30 660 sq. in.	DB. L. POST 21 × 33 693 sq. in.	DBL. DEMY 22½ × 35 787½ sq. in.	DB. Medium 23 × 36 828 sq. in.	DB. ROYAL 25 × 40 1,000 sq. in.	DB.IMPERIAL 30 × 44 1320 sq. in.	QUAD DEMY 35 × 45 1575 sq. in.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1·47	1·67	1·76	2	2·10	2·53	3·35	4
2·94	3·35	3·52	4	4·20	5·07	6·70	8
4·41	5·02	5·28	6	6·30	7·61	10·05	12
5·88	6·70	7·04	8	8·40	10·15	13·40	16
7·35	8·38	8·80	10	10·50	12·69	16·76	20
8·82	10·05	10·56	12	12·60	15·23	20·11	24
10·29	11·73	12·32	14	14·70	17·77	23·46	28
11·76	13·40	14·08	16	16·80	20·31	26·81	32
13·23	15·08	15·84	18	18·90	22·85	30·16	36
14·71	16·76	17·60	20	21·00	25·39	33·52	40
16·18	18·43	19·36	22	23·10	27·93	36·87	44
17·65	20·11	21·12	24	25·20	30·47	40·22	48
19·12	21·78	22·88	26	27·30	33·01	43·57	52
20·59	23·46	24·64	28	29·40	35·55	46·92	56
22·06	25·14	26·40	30	31·50	38·09	50·28	60
23·53	26·81	28·16	32	33·60	40·63	53·63	64
25·00	28·49	29·92	34	35·70	43·17	56·98	68
26·47	30·16	31·68	36	37·80	45·71	60·33	72
27·94	31·84	33·44	38	39·90	48·25	63·68	76
29·42	33·52	35·20	40	42·00	50·79	67·04	80
30·89	35·19	36·96	42	44·10	53·33	70·39	84
32·36	36·87	38·72	44	46·20	55·87	73·74	88
33·83	38·55	40·48	46	48·30	58·41	77·09	92
35·30	40·22	42·24	48	50·40	60·95	80·44	96
36·77	41·90	44·00	50	52·50	63·49	83·80	100
38·24	43·57	45·76	52	54·60	66·02	87·15	104
39·71	45·25	47·52	54	56·70	68·56	90·50	108
41·18	46·93	49·28	56	58·80	71·10	93·85	112
42·65	48·60	51·04	58	60·90	73·64	97·20	116
44·13	50·28	52·80	60	63·00	76·18	100·56	120
45·60	51·95	54·56	62	65·10	78·72	103·91	124
47·07	53·63	56·32	64	67·20	81·26	107·26	128
48·54	55·31	58·08	66	69·30	83·80	110·61	132
50·01	56·98	59·84	68	71·40	86·34	113·96	136
51·48	58·66	61·60	70	73·50	88·88	117·32	140
52·95	60·33	63·36	72	75·60	91·42	120·67	144
54·42	62·01	65·12	74	77·70	93·96	124·02	148
55·89	63·69	66·88	76	79·80	96·50	127·37	152
57·36	65·36	68·64	78	81·90	99·04	130·72	156
58·84	67·04	70·40	80	84·00	101·58	134·08	160

WRITING PAPERS

SIZES AND EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS

All proportionate weights for Writing Paper of any given quality have been based upon the weights given for Large Post

Foolscap 13½ × 17 229½ sq. in.	P. Post 14½ × 18½ 268¼ sq. in.	Post 15¼ × 19 289¾ sq. in.	L. Post 16½ × 21 346½ sq. in.	Medium 18 × 23 414 sq. in.	Dbl. F'Cap 17 × 27 459 sq. in.	Imperial 22 × 30 660 sq. in.	Db. L. Post 21 × 33 693 sq. in.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
·66	·77	·83	1	1·19	1·32	1·90	2
1·32	1·54	1·67	2	2·39	2·64	3·81	4
1·98	2·32	2·50	3	3·59	3·97	5·72	6
2·64	3·09	3·34	4	4·79	5·29	7·62	8
3·31	3·87	4·18	5	5·98	6·62	9·53	10
3·97	4·64	5·01	6	7·18	7·94	11·44	12
4·63	5·41	5·85	7	8·38	9·26	13·34	14
5·29	6·19	6·68	8	9·58	10·59	15·25	16
5·95	6·96	7·52	9	10·78	11·91	17·16	18
6·62	7·74	8·36	10	11·97	13·24	19·07	20
7·28	8·51	9·19	11	13·17	14·56	20·97	22
7·94	9·28	10·03	12	14·37	15·88	22·88	24
8·60	10·06	10·87	13	15·57	17·21	24·79	26
9·26	10·83	11·70	14	16·77	18·53	26·69	28
9·93	11·61	12·54	15	17·96	19·86	28·60	30
10·59	12·38	13·37	16	19·16	21·18	30·51	32
11·25	13·15	14·21	17	20·36	22·50	32·41	34
11·91	13·93	15·05	18	21·56	23·83	34·32	36
12·57	14·70	15·88	19	22·76	25·15	36·23	38
13·24	15·48	16·72	20	23·95	26·48	38·14	40
13·90	16·25	17·56	21	25·15	27·80	40·04	42
14·56	17·02	18·39	22	26·35	29·12	41·95	44
15·22	17·80	19·23	23	27·55	30·45	43·86	46
15·88	18·57	20·06	24	28·74	31·77	45·76	48
16·55	19·35	20·90	25	29·94	33·10	47·67	50
17·21	20·12	21·74	26	31·14	34·42	49·58	52
17·87	20·89	22·57	27	32·34	35·74	51·48	54
18·53	21·67	23·41	28	33·54	37·07	53·39	56
19·19	22·44	24·24	29	34·73	38·39	55·30	58
19·86	23·22	25·08	30	35·93	39·72	57·21	60
20·52	23·99	25·92	31	37·13	41·04	59·11	62
21·18	24·76	26·75	32	38·33	42·36	61·02	64
21·84	25·54	27·59	33	39·53	43·69	62·93	66
22·50	26·31	28·43	34	40·72	45·01	64·83	68
23·17	27·09	29·26	35	41·92	46·34	66·74	70
23·83	27·86	30·10	36	42·12	47·66	68·65	72
24·49	28·63	30·93	37	44·32	48·98	70·55	74
25·15	29·41	31·77	38	45·52	50·31	72·46	76
25·81	30·18	32·61	39	46·71	51·63	74·37	78
26·48	30·96	33·44	40	47·91	52·96	76·28	80

TABLE FOR GIVING OUT PAPER

Number Required	Folio Sheet	3mo Sheet	4to Sheet	6to Sheet	8vo Sheet	9mo Sheet	12mo Sheet	15mo Sheet	16mo Sheet	18mo Sheet	20mo Sheet	24mo Sheet	32mo Sheet
50	25	17	13	9	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	2
100	50	34	25	17	13	12	9	7	7	6	5	5	4
200	100	67	50	34	25	23	17	14	13	12	10	9	7
250	125	84	63	42	32	28	21	17	16	14	13	11	8
300	150	100	75	50	38	34	25	20	19	17	15	13	10
400	200	134	100	67	50	45	34	27	25	23	20	17	13
500	250	167	125	84	63	56	42	34	32	28	25	21	16
600	300	200	150	100	75	67	50	40	38	34	30	25	19
700	350	234	175	117	88	74	59	47	44	39	35	30	22
750	375	250	188	125	94	84	63	50	47	42	38	32	24
800	400	267	200	134	100	89	67	54	50	45	40	34	25
900	450	300	225	150	113	100	75	60	57	50	45	38	29
1000	500	334	250	167	125	112	84	67	63	56	50	42	32
2000	1000	667	500	334	250	223	167	134	125	112	100	84	63
3000	1500	1000	750	500	375	334	250	200	188	167	150	125	94
4000	2000	1334	1000	667	500	445	334	267	250	223	200	167	125
5000	2500	1667	1250	834	625	556	417	334	313	278	250	209	157
6000	3000	2000	1500	1000	750	667	500	400	375	334	300	250	188
7000	3500	2334	1750	1167	875	778	584	467	438	378	350	292	219
8000	4000	2667	2000	1334	1000	889	667	534	500	445	400	334	250
9000	4500	3000	2250	1500	1125	1000	750	600	563	500	450	375	282
10000	5000	3334	2500	1667	1250	1112	834	667	625	556	500	417	313

BOOK PAPER QUANTITY TABLE

Showing the Quantity of Paper required to print 1000 copies of a pamphlet or book in any form from 8vo to 32mo. No overs.

No. of Formes	8vo Pages	12mo Pages	16mo Pages	24mo Pages	32mo Pages	Sheets for 1000 Copies
1	8	12	16	24	32	500
2	16	24	32	48	64	1000
3	24	36	48	72	96	1500
4	32	48	64	96	128	2000
5	40	60	80	120	160	2500
6	48	72	96	144	192	3000
7	56	84	112	168	224	3500
8	64	96	128	192	256	4000
9	72	108	144	216	288	4500
10	80	120	160	240	320	5000
11	88	132	176	264	352	5500
12	96	144	192	288	384	6000
13	104	156	208	312	416	6500
14	112	168	224	336	448	7000
15	120	180	240	360	480	7500
16	128	192	256	384	512	8000
17	136	204	272	408	—	8500
18	144	216	288	432	—	9000
19	152	228	304	456	—	9500
20	160	240	320	480	—	10000
21	168	252	336	504	—	10500
22	176	264	352	—	—	11000
23	184	276	368	—	—	11500
24	192	288	384	—	—	12000
25	200	300	400	—	—	12500
26	208	312	416	—	—	13000
27	216	324	432	—	—	13500
28	224	336	448	—	—	14000
29	232	348	464	—	—	14500
30	240	360	480	—	—	15000

EXAMPLE.—How much paper will be required for a 12mo book containing 312 pages? Find the number of pages (312) in the 12mo column; in the outer column on the left of the table the number of formes (26) is seen; and in the other column on the right the quantity of paper required is given (13000 sheets).

SIZES OF ACCOUNT BOOKS

Broad Folio	Long Folio	Broad 4to	Long 4to	Broad 8vo	Long 8vo
		IMPERIAL			
14½ × 21¼	10⅝ × 29	10⅝ × 14½	7¼ × 21¼	7¼ × 10⅝	5¼ × 14½
		SUPER ROYAL			
13 × 18¼	9⅛ × 26	9⅛ × 13	6½ × 18¼	6½ × 9⅛	4½ × 13
		ROYAL			
11½ × 18¼	9⅛ × 23	9⅛ × 11½	5¾ × 18¼	5¾ × 9⅛	4½ × 11½
		MEDIUM			
11 × 17¼	8⅝ × 22	8⅝ × 11	5½ × 17¼	5½ × 8⅝	4¼ × 11
		DEMY			
9½ × 14¾	7⅜ × 19	7⅜ × 9½	4¾ × 14¾	4¾ × 7⅜	3⅝ × 9½
		FOOLSCAP			
8 × 12¾	6⅜ × 16	6⅜ × 8	4 × 12¾	4 × 6¼	3⅛ × 8

SIZES OF PRINTERS' CARDS AND BLANKS

	Inches		Inches
Thirds	1½ × 3	Court	3½ × 4½
Extra Thirds	1¾ × 3	Double Small	3⅝ × 4¾
Town	2 × 3	Large Court	4 × 5
Duchess	3 × 5⅞	Duke*	3½ × 5½
Rex	3¼ × 5	Extra Large	4⅛ × 5⅞
Reduced Small	2⅛ × 3½	Intimation	3⅝ × 6
Diamond	3½ × 5¼	Double Large	4½ × 6
Baronet	3½ × 5¾	Cabinet	4¼ × 6½
Small	2⅜ × 3⅝	Post 8vo	4½ × 7
Imperial Card	3¾ × 5¾	Double Official	5½ × 7
Extra Small	2½ × 4⅛	Quad Small	4¾ × 7¼
Large	3 × 4½	Large Post 8vo	5 × 8

* Also known as "Official" when used for postcards

SIZES OF NOTEPAPER

	Inches		Inches
Imperial	5¾ × 7½	Large Post 4to	8 × 10
Albert	4 × 6	Large Post 8vo	5 × 8
Rex	5 × 6½	Duke	5⅜ × 7
Post 4to	7 × 9	Duke 4to	7 × 10¾
Post 8vo	4½ × 7	Baronet	5¾ × 7⅛
Diamond	5¼ × 6⅞	Medium 4to	8¾ × 10¾

SIZES OF BROWN PAPER

	Inches		Inches
Kent Cap	18 × 21	Imperial	22½ × 29
Bag Cap	19½ × 24	Double Imperial	29 × 45
Haven Cap	21 × 26	Casing	36 × 46

SIZES OF LEDGER PAPERS

Foolscap Double	17 × 27
Foolscap Quad	27 × 34
Foolscap 1⅓ sheet	13½ × 22½
Foolscap 1½ sheet	13½ × 25½
Oblong Double	13½ × 34
Ledger Demy	15½ × 20
Ledger Demy Double	20 × 31
Ledger Demy Quad	31 × 40
Medium	18 × 23
Medium Double	23 × 36
Ledger Royal	19 × 24
Ledger Super Royal	19 × 27
Imperial	22 × 30
Elephant Double	27 × 40

SIZES AND MARKS OF MILLBOARDS

	Mark	Inches
Pott	P	14¼ × 17¼
Crown	C	16¼ × 20
Middle	M	18½ × 22½

WEIGHTS AND CALIPERS OF MILLBOARDS

Thickness	Standard Caliper	Thickness	Standard Caliper
6d	0·036	8x	0·085
7d	0·048	8xx	0·116
8d	0·064	10d	0·144

WEIGHTS AND CALIPERS OF STRAWBOARDS

8 oz.	0·026	3½ lb.	0·160
12 oz.	0·040	4 lb.	0·180
16 oz.	0·045	4¼ lb.	0·193
1¼ lb.	0·058	4½ lb.	0·205
1½ lb.	0·069	5 lb.	0·225
2 lb.	0·090	5½ lb.	0·250
2½ lb.	0·116	6 lb.	0·270
3 lb.	0·135	6½ lb.	0·295
3¼ lb.	0·148	7 lb.	0·320

SIZES OF INDEX BOARDS

	Inches
Index Royal	20½ × 25½
Index Royal and a half	25½ × 30½

SIZES OF PULP BOARDS

Pulp Royal	20½ × 25
Postal	22½ × 28½
Imperial	22 × 30

SIZES OF PASTE, DUPLEX, TRIPLEX AND IVORY BOARDS

Paste Royal	20½ × 25
Postal	22½ × 28½
Paste Imperial	22½ × 30

SIZES OF ENVELOPES

	Inches		Inches
Albert	3¼ × 4¼	Albert 4to	4¼ × 6¼
Rex	3½ × 5¼	Duchess 4to	3¼ × 4¾
Diamond	3¾ × 5½	Post 4to	3¾ × 4¾
Post 8vo	3¾ × 4¾	Rex 4to	3½ × 5¼
Duke	3¾ × 5¾	Large Post 4to	4¼ × 5¼
Baronet	3¾ × 6	Diamond 4to	3¾ × 5½
Imperial	4 × 6	Duke 4to	3¾ × 5¾
Large Post 8vo	4¼ × 5¼	Medium 4to	4¾ × 5¾

SIZES OF LONG ENVELOPES

	Inches		Inches
Albert 4to	2⅞ × 6⅜	Large Post 4to	3½ × 8¼
Duchess 4to	3¼ × 6¼	Diamond 4to	3¾ × 7
Post 4to	3¼ × 7¼	Duke 4to	3⅞ × 7¼
Rex 4to	3½ × 6¾	Medium 4to	4 × 9

SIZES OF CORRESPONDENCE CARDS

	Inches		Inches
Rex	3¼ × 5	Baronet	3½ × 5¾
Diamond	3½ × 5¼	Imperial	3¾ × 5¾
Post 8vo	3½ × 4½	Large Post 8vo	4 × 5
Duke	3½ × 5½	Duchess 8vo	3 × 5⅞

NOTES ON PUNCTUATION

Period [.]

Used at end of a sentence (except sentences or expressions which are either interrogative or exclamatory); after an abbreviation; before a decimal; not to be used after roman numerals, after cent (for per cent) nor after **1st**, 2nd, 8vo, 16mo, etc. In title pages and cross lines of display type the period may be omitted.

Comma [,]

Used for dividing sentences into sections, to make the whole more understandable and to minimize the possibility of ambiguity. A few examples of the value of the comma: The prisoner, said counsel, was a liar (not: *The prisoner said counsel was a liar*); Brown, said Jones, was the winner (not: *Brown said Jones was the winner*).

In parenthetical instances, or before the preposition "of," such as: The weight, therefore, was incorrect. His verdict, which he was fully entitled to give, was not considered just. The woman went home, sad and weary. Mr. John Brown, of Nottingham, is very rich.——It should not be used in close associations of thought: My brother John is not at home (not: *My brother, John, is not at home*).——It is used before and between titles, such as: *Mr. James Bentley, K.C., M.P., the famous advocate*.——It is used to separate phrases that modify an entire sentence: *To begin with, we will say grace; afterwards, may good digestion wait on appetite.*——It is used where a conjunction is implied: *We go through life toiling, struggling, sorrowing.*——It need not be used between adjectives where there is no danger of ambiguity: *A nimble young man.*——It is used between repeated words in a clause: *Come, come; let me reason with you.*——It is used before a conjunction connecting two or more earlier words of a series: *He seemed sad, weary, and dejected.* But not before the single conjunction of a clause: *He seemed sad and weary.*—— Before an interrogative portion of a complete sentence: *It is late, is it not?*——Where the repetition of a word or words has been avoided: *Work makes a useful man; saving, a rich man; conceit, a detestable man.* ——It is used before and after a qualifying word or clause in a sentence: *The article consisted of, or contained, celluloid.*——To prevent ambiguity in staccato sentences: *To the poor, shillings have much value.* Without the comma, the first impression to the reader would be: *To the poor shillings.* Also: *The curfew tolls, the knell of parting day.* becomes, without the comma: *The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.*——In the case of a subject addressed: *Come nearer, Brown, as I wish to talk to you.* Not: *Come nearer Brown, as I wish to talk to you.*——After viz., i.e., namely, etc. After yes, no, well, surely, etc. Such as: *Well, I cannot wait now;* or, *Yes, I think you are right.*——At the end of a letter: *I am, yours respectfully* (not: *I am yours respectfully*). The comma is not used at the end of each line of an address (as on an envelope), but would be used at the end of the name, street, town, when the address is run on (i.e., not in separate lines).——It is used before a quotation which is part of the sentence, such as: *The Bible says, "All is vanity."*——Between two sets of figures, or before and after the figures representing a year, such as: *Before* 1914, 13 *great wars changed the history of the world. On September* 12, 1827, *the plenipotentiaries arrived.*

NOTES ON PUNCTUATION—continued

Semi-colon [;]

Used for dividing sentences into definite sections, each of which is so closely related in thought that it is written as one sentence: *The statement was astounding; but it was, nevertheless, true.*——It is used to separate the statistics of a sentence: *The yield during January was* 31 *tons* 14 *cwt.; February,* 28 *tons* 11 *cwt.; March,* 14 *tons* 19 *cwt.*

Colon [:]

Used after the salutation in an address, as: *Ladies and Gentlemen:* At the end of an introductory sentence, as: *The details were given:* To divide the verses of a canticle into two sections, as: *The Lord is my Shepherd: therefore I shall not want.*

Exclamation [!]

Used after an exclamatory word or at the end of an exclamatory sentence: *Alas! Ah! Oh to be alive on that day! Oh, my beloved!*

Interrogation [?]

Used at the end of direct questions, such as: *Are you happy? May I accompany you?* It is not used if the inquiry is not direct such as: *I was asked if you were happy.*——It is used, in parentheses, to express doubt, such as: *There were* 30 (*?*) *men in the airship.*

The Dash [—]

Used to denote a sudden change of thought or a faltering in speech, such as: *When I arrived home—I shudder as I think of it—I saw my father's dead body. When I awoke I saw a light—a fire—a burning mass. I will accept it—and more.* A comma is never used before a dash. Parentheses are often used in place of the dash.——The dash is used to indicate that a name has been withheld, such as: *Mr. C. B. J—;* or to join two dates, such as: *The financial year* 1927—8.

Parentheses ( )

Used in a sentence to denote a change of thought, such as: *When we achieved our object* (*we had been working for hours*), *we were overcome with joy.* No comma is used before the first parenthesis.

Brackets [ ]

Used to enclose an interpolation or explanation which is foreign to the sentence, such as: *The French always make a charge for this.* [*The same custom prevails in Italy.*] Or, *There were* 390 [?930] *persons present*, Or, *When the fighting began* [*my brother was also a winner*] *there was only one woman present.*

Quotation Marks [" "]

Used to indicate the quotation of something spoken or written, such as: "*I may be late,*" *he said.* Or, *In the second paragraph it is stated that* "*four thousand people were put to death.*"——A quotation within a quotation is rendered thus: *Brown answered: "I agreed with Smith, who said: 'Unless we retrace our steps, we are lost.' "*——The comma and period (for the sake of appearance) are placed within the closing quotation mark; a certain academic stiffness results when they are placed outside. The semi-colon and colon are placed after the closing quotation mark; the same applies to the interrogation and exclamation when not part of the quotation.

Apostrophe [']

The apostrophe followed by *s* indicates the possessive of a singular noun, such as: *Brown's dog. A friend of Jack's.* It is not used in its, hers, his, ours, yours, theirs, such as: *It is yours. Here is its cage.* [Do not confuse with the use of the apostrophe to denote omission: *It's twelve o'clock.*]——The apostrophe must not be followed by *s* to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, the repetition of which offends the ear or eye, as in words of more than one syllable, especially if the next word begins with a sibilant: *Dickens' stories were human. For conscience' sake. Cornelius' sons.*——In plural nouns not ending in *s* the possessive is formed by adding *'s. Men's shoes. Women's hats.* If the plural ends in *s* the apostrophe only is added: *Girls' shoes. It is horses' work.*——Where two nouns occur in the same construction the possessive is indicated by an apostrophe and *s* at the end of the second noun: *The Member of Parliament's vote. Brown and Sharp's tools.*——An apostrophe denotes omission [used chiefly in colloquial literature]. He'd for *he had* or *he would.* He's for *he is.* Who'd for *who would* or *who had.* 'Tis for *it is.* This style should not be encouraged, as careless speech should not be represented by careless writing.——An apostrophe followed by *s* forms the plurals of words, figures, and signs without regard to their meanings: *There are three a's, six b's and ten e's in the sentence.*

Ellipsis [. . . or * * * or ——]

In addition to the apostrophe or dash, an omission may be indicated by a series of periods or asterisks: _It was stated that "fifteen men and six women migrated . . . during that year." Mr. J***s was reticent_ [for Mr. Jones]. _He was low in spirits . . . sad . . . finished._

Hyphen [-]

The hyphen is used between the parts of compound words or names such as *up-to-date, well-bred, Anglo-American, Mrs. Brown-Jones:* also to show that part of a word at the end of a line has been carried into the beginning of the next line. The fashion to-day is to resort to the use of a hyphen rather than use wide spacing to avoid one. Words must only be divided between syllables. Very short words should not be divided. Sums of money and amounts represented in figures should not be divided, unless such a course is absolutely unavoidable. The hyphen is used in *to-day, to-night, to-morrow,* and *to-do* (commotion).

Order of References to Footnotes

Asterisk *, dagger †, double dagger ‡, section §, parallel ||, paragraph mark ¶.

GREEK ALPHABET

Α	α	Alpha	Ι	ι	Iota	Ρ	ρ	Rho
Β	β	Beta	Κ	ϰ	Kappa	Σ	σ ς	Sigma
Γ	γ	Gamma	Λ	λ	Lambda	Τ	τ	Tau
Δ	δ	Delta	Μ	μ	Mu	ϒ	υ	Upsilon
Ε	ε	Epsilon	Ν	ν	Nu	Φ	φ	Phi
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	Ξ	ξ	Xi or Si	Χ	χ	Chi
Η	η	Eta	Ο	ο	Omicron	Ψ	ψ	Psi
Θ	θ	Theta	Π	π	Pi	Ω	ω	Omega

HEBREW ALPHABET

א	Aleph	ט	Teth	פ	Pe
ב	Beth	י	Iod	צ	Tzadde
ג	Gimel	כ	Caph	ק	Koph
ד	Daleth	ל	Lamed	ר	Resh
ה	He	מ	Mem	שׁ	Shin
ו	Vau	נ	Nun	שׂ	Sin
ז	Zain	ם	Samech	ת	Tau
ח	Cheth	ע	Oin		

RUSSIAN ALPHABET

А	а	As	К	к	Kako	Х	х	Chherr
Б	б	Buki	Л	л	Ljudi	Ц	ц	Zui
В	в	Wjedi	М	м	Muislete	Ч	ч	Tscherw
Г	г	Glagol	Н	н	Nasch	Ш	ш	Scha
Д	д	Dobro	О	о	On	Щ	щ	Schtscha
Е	е	Jehst	П	п	Pakoy	Ы	ы	Jerui
Ж	ж	Schiwete	Р	р	Rzui	Ь	ь	Jher
З	з	Semlja	С	с	Sslowo	Э	э	E
И	и	Ische	Т	т	Twerdo	Ю	ю	Ju
Й	й	Ische	У	у	U	Я	я	Ja
І	і	I	Ф	ф	Fert			

ACCENTS FOR EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

Albanian	â ç ë
Croatian	č ć đ š ś ž
Czech (Bohemian)	á č ď é ě í ň ñ ó ř š ť ú ů ý ž
Danish	ø ö
Dutch, Flemish	ä ë ö ü
Esperanto	ĉ ĝ ĥ ĵ ŝ ŭ ẑ
Estonian	ä č ö õ š ü ž
Finnish	ä å ö
French	à â ç è é ê ë î ï ô ù û ü
Gaelic	à è é ì ò ó ù
German	ä ö ü
Icelandic	æ á ð é í ó ö þ ú ý
Irish (Erse)	á ḃ ċ ḋ é ḟ ġ ṁ ó ṗ ṡ ṫ ú
Italian	à á è é ì í î ò ó ù ú
Latvian	ā č ē ģ ī ķ ļ ņ ō ŗ š ū ž
Lithuanian	ą č ė ę į š ū ų ž
Magyar (Hungarian)	á é í ó ö ő ú ü ű
Norwegian	å é ó ô ø
Polish	ą ć ę ł ń ó ś ź ż
Portuguese	à á â ã ç è é ê í î ó ô õ ú û ũ
Roumanian	à â ă è ì î ş ţ ù
Slovak	á ä č ď é í ľ ň ó ô ŕ ř š ť ú ů ý ž
Spanish	á é í ñ ó ú ü
Swedish	å ä ö
Turkish	â ç ğ ı î ö û ü ş
Welsh	â ä ê ë î ï ô ö û ŵ ŷ ÿ

TYPOGRAPHICAL SIGNS

"Monotype" matrices for most of the following signs may be obtained in sizes from 6 point to 12 point. Hundreds of other signs are also available; see special sorts list.

The figures at the end of each description indicate the reference number of the corresponding sign matrices in the special sorts list.

Astronomical

☉ Sun [S257]

● New Moon [S485]

☽ Moon—first quarter [S484]

○ Moon—full [S486]

☾ Moon—last quarter [S1613]

☽ Monday; Moon [S484]

♂ Tuesday; Mars [S255]

☿ Wednesday; Mercury [S253]

♃ Thursday; Jupiter [S143]

♀ Friday; Venus [S256]

♄ Saturday; Saturn [S901]

⊕ Earth [S322]

♅ Uranus [S746]

♆ Neptune [S902]

The asteroids are now usually denoted by a circle containing a number, the latter indicating the order of their discovery, such as: (1) Ceres; (2) Pallas; (3) Juno; (4) Vesta, and so on.

SPRING

♈ Aries; Ram [S747]

♉ Taurus; Bull [S906]

♊ Gemini; Twins [S907]

SUMMER

♋ Cancer; Crab [S908]

♌ Leo; Lion [S909]

♍ Virgo; Virgin [S910]

AUTUMN

♎ Libra; Balance [S911]

♏ Scorpio; Scorpion [S334]

♐ Sagittarius; Archer [S912]

WINTER

♑ Capricornus; Goat [S913]

♒ Aquarius; Water Bearer [S914]

♓ Pisces; Fishes [S915]

⚹ Sextile = difference of 60 in longitude, right ascension [S744]

□ Quadrature = difference of 90° in longitude, right ascension [S536]

△ Trine = difference of 120° in longitude, right ascension; distance [S538]

☍ Opposition = a difference of 180° in longitude, right ascension; sun in opposition to moon [S316]

☌	Conjunction=same longitude, right ascension [S903]
☊	Ascending node; dragon's head, longitude [S909]
☋	Descending node; dragon's tail [S905]
a	Mean distance
a or AR	Right ascension
β	Celestial latitude
δ	Declination
e	Eccentricity
h	Hours
i	Inclination
L, l, ε	Mean longitude in orbit
λ	Longitude
m	Minutes of time
μ or n	Mean angular motion in unit of time
+N	North [S247]
— S	South [S248]

NPD	North polar distance
v L	Longitude of ascending node
π ω	Longitude of perihelion
q.	Perihelion of distance
p or R	Radius; radius vector
s	Seconds of time
T	Time; periodic time [S851]
Ø	Angle of eccentricity; angle whose sine is equal to e; geographical latitude [S1076]
°	Degrees; degrees of arc
′	Minutes of arc
″	Seconds of arc
h	Hours
m	Minutes
s	Seconds
⊙	Sun's longitude [S1364]
☽	Moon's longitude [S484]

Mathematical Signs

+	Plus (sign of addition) [S200]
+	Positive [S200]
-	Minus (sign of subtraction) [S201]
—	Negative [S201]
±	Plus or minus (minus or plus) [S202]
×	Multiplied by (multiplication sign) [S203]

.	Multiplied by (multiplication sign) [S208]
÷	Divided by (division sign) [S204]
:	Divided by (division sign) [S218]
:	Is to (in proportion)
∝	Varies as; is proportionate [S233]

=	Equals [S205]	
∷	Equals (in proportion) [S230]	
∺	Geometric proportion [S231]	
>	Greater than [S1695]	
<	Less than [S215]	
∼	Difference between [S241]	
≧	Greater than or equal to [S582]	
≦	Less than or equal to [S581]	
0	Indefinitely small; nought; zero	
∴	Therefore [S228]	
∵	Since, because [S229]	
$\sqrt{\ }$	Square root [S243]	
$\sqrt[3]{\ }$	Cube root [S245]	
$\sqrt[4]{\ }$	4th root [S246]	
$\sqrt[n]{\ }$	nth root [S994]	
a^2	a squared (2nd power of a)	
a^3	a cubed (3rd power of a)	
a^4	4th power of a	
a^n	nth power of a	
$\frac{1}{n}$	Reciprocal value of n	
log.	Logarithm	
hyp. log.		Hyperbolic, natural or Napierian logarithm
nat. log.		
$\log_e$		
ln.		

lim	Limit value (of an expression)	
∞	Infinity [S234]	
α	Alpha	commonly used to denote angles
β	Beta	
γ	Gamma	
θ	Theta	
φ	Phi	
Δ	Delta (difference)	
δ	Delta (differential)	
μ	Mu (coefficient of friction)	
π	Pi (3·1416)	
Σ	Sigma (sign of summation)	
ω	Omega (angles measured in radians)	
d	Differential (in calculus)	
e	Base of hyp. logarithms (2·71828)	
g	Acceleration due to gravity (32·16 ft. per sec.)	
i	Imaginary quantity	
sin	Sine	
cos	Cosine	
tang		Tangent
(tg)		
tan		
cot		Cotangent
(ctg)		

sec	Secant
cosec	Cosecant
versin	Versed sine
covers	Coversed sine
$\sin^{-1}a$	Arc the sine of which is *a*
arc sin *a*	
$(\sin a)^{-i}$	Reciprocal of sin *a* (1 ÷ sin *a*)
sinh *x*	Hyperbolic sine of *x*
cosh *x*	Hyperbolic cosine of *x*
$\int$	Integral (in calculus)
$\int_b^a$	Integral between the limits *a* and *b*
!	$5! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5$
∠	Angle, acute angle [S222]
▬	Straight angle
∟	Right angle [S224]
△	Triangle, finite difference [S227]
⊥	Perpendicular to [S221]
‖	Parallel; is parallel to [S161]
≡	congruent [S281]
○	Circle, circumference [S220]
⌒	Arc [S1002]
□	Square [S223]
▱	Rhomboid [S852]
▭	Rectangle [S537]

°	Degree (circular arc or thermometer)
′	Minutes or feet
″	Seconds or inches
a'	*a* prime
a''	*a* double prime
$a1$	*a* sub one
^{123n} etc.	Placed above, and on right-hand side, raises a quantity
a_2	*a* sub two
a_n	*a* sub *n*
( )	Parentheses
[ ]	Brackets
{ }	Braces
——	Vinculum
B.H.P.	Brake horse-power
B.Th.U.	British thermal unit
B.W.G.	Birmingham wire gauge
H.P.	Horse-power
I.H.P.	Indicated horse-power
Kw.	Kilowatt
M.E.P.	Mean effective pressure
R.P.M.	Revolutions per minute
C.G.S.	Centimetre-gram-second system
f F	Function

Meteorological

●	Rain [S270]
✱	Snow [S285]
⇞	Snow drift [S275]
←	Floating ice crystals [S277]
▲	Hail [S745]
△	Sleet; soft hail [S267]
V	Rime [S283]
∾	Glazed frost, silver thaw, ice storm [S273]
⌴	Hoar frost [S266]
⌓	Dew [S268]
≡	Fog [S281]
≡	Mist (light) [S281]
≡	Damp fog [S281]
≣	Ground fog [S1738]

∞	Haze; smoke [S269]
⏋	Thunderstorm [S271]
T	Thunder [S286]
<	Sheet lightning [S279]
⅃	Strong wind; gale [S280]
⦶	Solar corona [S284]
⊕	Solar halo [S322]
ᴗ	Lunar corona [S272]
⏝	Lunar halo [S282]
⌒	Rainbow [S278]
⌓	Aurora [S274]
▞	Zodiacal light [S986]

(° or ² added to symbols indicates light and heavy respectively; thus $\equiv^{\circ}$ light mist ●^{2} heavy rain)

Medical

℞	Recipe [S335]
S	Mark (indicates directions are to be put on medicine package)
℔	Pound
℥	Ounce [S331]
ʒ	Drachm [S332]
℈	Scruple [S333]
g or ♏	Minim; drop [S334]
O	Pint
f	Fluid
C	Gallon

gr.	Grain
fs or ss	Semi; half
j, ij, iij	One, two, three, etc.
P.	Particular
P. æq.	Equal parts
āā	Of each [207A]
q.s.	As much as is sufficient
q.p.	As much as you please
S.a.	According to art
p.r.	Occasionally

TYPOGRAPHICAL SIGNS—continued

Monetary

£	Pounds sterling
£E	Pounds Egyptian
₤	Lire [S172]
¢	Cents [66C]
s	Sous
$	Reis [S186]
$	Dollars [S182]
₱	Pesos [27P]
/	Solidus; shilling
R, Rs	Rupees

Commercial and General

%	per cent.
‰	per mill. [S554]
℀	account
B/L	Bill of Lading
c/o	Care of
L/c	Letter of credit
C/F	Carried forward
C/D	Carried down
#	Number; numbered [S299]
A1	First class. (Used to denote a first-class vessel registered at Lloyd's. The letter denotes well-built and seaworthy hull; the figure the state of the rigging, anchors, etc. The figure 2 would imply inferior quality or an insufficiency. When a vessel becomes old the reference is registered in red ink)
@	at; to
⅌	per
XX	Double strength ale
XXX	Triple strength ale
↑	Broad arrow (used on British Government stores) [S652]
× +	Made by people unable to write when testifying to document [S203] [S200]
✳	Assumed [S285]
Ⓞ	Gold [S387]
Ⓐ	Silver [S385]
Ⓑ	Bronze [S386]
℔	Pound
oz	Ounce
′	Foot, feet, minutes
″	Inches, seconds

Typographical

&	And; ampersand
´	Acute accent [S948]
`	Grave accent [S949]
^	Circumflex accent [S950]

TYPOGRAPHICAL SIGNS—continued

¯	Long accent; macron [S302]
˘	Short accent; breve [S758]
¨	Diæresis accent [S951]
¸ (Ç)	Cedilla accent
ʌ	Caret [S926]
}	Brace [S95]
***	(or . . .) Ellipsis
*	Asterisk
⁂	Asterism
†	Dagger
‡	Double dagger
§	Section
‖	Parallel
¶	Paragraph
☞	Index [S1555]
,,	Digits

Proof Readers' Marks

∂	Delete; take out [133D]
#	Space; more space [S6695]
‿	Less space; no space [S497]
⊏	Carry more to left [S2961]
⊐	Carry more to right [S2960]
⊓	Elevate
⊔	Lower
|	Indicates projection [S111]
×	Broken type face [S203]
[	New paragraph
⫽	Straighten [S984]
⌒	Use single character (ligature) [S1002]
np	New paragraph
......	Stet; let it remain [S1174]
⊥	Push down space [S1989]
—	Underscore (italics)
=	Underscore (small caps) [S205]
≡	Underscore (capitals) [S281]
wf	Wrong fount
trs	Transpose
run on	No new paragraph
lc	Lower case
caps	Capitals
sm.c.	Small caps
rom	Roman
ital	Italics
bold	Boldface
Qy.	Query (to author)
out s.c.	Words wanted (see copy)
⊙	Full point [S235]

Numerals

Arabic	Greek	Roman
1	α′	I
2	β′	II
3	γ′	III
4	δ′	IV
5	ε′	V
6	ς′	VI
7	ζ′	VII
8	η′	VIII
9	θ′	IX
10	ι′	X

An X in front of above adds 10

Arabic	Greek	Roman
20	ϰ′	XX
30	λ′	XXX
40	μ′	XL

Arabic	Greek	Roman
50	ν′	L
60	ξ′	LX
70	ο′	LXX
80	π′	LXXX
90	ϙ′	XC
100	ρ′	C
200	σ′	CC
300	τ′	CCC
400	υ′	CCCC
500	φ′	D or IↃ
600	χ′	DC or IↃC
700	ψ′	DCC or IↃCC
800	ω′	DCCC or IↃCCC
900	ϡ	CM
1000	͵α	M or CIↃ
2000	͵β	MM

Cartographical

⚔ Battle [S817]

⦿ County town [S2566]

○ Town [S239]

= Road [S214]

■ Castle; abbey [S938]

✳ Lighthouse [S1294]

Archæological remains (red = Roman; blue = pre-Roman, green = Anglo-Saxon)

△ Settlements [S267]

✕ Bronze weapons; torques [S203]

● Interments [S743]

▬ Drift implements

▲ Foundations of building [S745]

◆ Potteries [S845]

— Roman roads [S742]

- - - Probable Roman roads

Botanical

○ Plants of but single fructescence [S239]

① Monocarpic annual [F219]

② Monocarpic biennial [F219]

(∞) Hardy Monocarpic, flowers once at a certain age, then dies

♄ Caulocarpic plant [1H]

♃ Perennial herb [S143]

⌒ Climbing plant [S1002]

(Right-handed climbing plant

) Left-handed climbing plant

△ Evergreen [S227]

♂ Male [S255]

♀ Female [S256]

☿ Hermaphroditic [S253]

○ = Cotyledons accumbent to the radicle [S239 & S205]

○‖ Cotyledona incumbent to the radicle [S239 & S161]

∞ Indefinite number of petals [S269]

? Doubt upon a preceding word or phrase

! Indicates certainty

+ Following a name = not well known [S200]

— Between two figures indicates extremes of variation [S201]

② Biennial plant [F219]

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BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES

AMERICA.—Typothetæ of New York organised December 26th, 1862. United Typothetæ of America founded at Chicago, October 18th, 1887.

ANDERTON, WILLIAM.—Master printer; executed at Tyburn, June 16th, 1693, for printing unlicensed books.

APPLEGARTH, AUGUSTUS.—Inventor, with Edward Cowper, of printing machinery; died February 10th, 1871. In 1827 he and Cowper (his brother-in-law) constructed a machine for *The Times* with four cylinders, which was later superseded by the "Hoe" machine.

APPRENTICES.—Petition to Free Journeymen Printers in and about London to limit number of apprentices and turnovers, October 23rd, 1666.

ATHEISM.—Stephen Dolet, French printer; executed for atheism, August 3rd, 1546.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES.—Printer; failed January 15th, 1826; died January 17th, 1833. He and his brother James printed Sir Walter Scott's works.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN.—Born 1706; died January 8th, 1775; buried at Birmingham.

BASKETT, JOHN.—King's Printer and printer of "Vinegar" Bible; died June 22nd, 1742.

BAXTER, GEORGE.—Colour printer; died January 11th, 1867.

BELL, JOHN.—Born 1745; died February 26th, 1831. Printer, publisher, typefounder, newspaper proprietor, journalist. First to abolish the long ſ in printing and to produce cheap editions of the classics.

BEWICK, THOMAS.—Celebrated wood-engraver; styled the Father of Modern Wood-Engraving; born August 12th, 1753; died November 8th, 1828.

BIBLE.—Coverdale Bible completed October 4th, 1535. The Bible-patent remained in family of Christopher Barker until 1709. The original Barker was appointed Queen's Printer, September 28th, 1577. George I issued regulations for better printing of the Bible, April 24th, 1724.

BLAEU, WILLIAM JANSZOON.—Dutch printer; the first to improve original wooden press (in 1620); born 1571; died October 21st, 1638.

BODONI, GIAMBATTISTA.—Italian printer; born February 16th, 1740; died November 30th, 1813. Monument unveiled at Saluzzo, October 20th, 1872.

BOWYER, WILLIAM (Senior).—Born 1663; died December 27th, 1737. Printing office burnt down January 30th, 1712; rebuilt by public subscription.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM.—First to introduce printing into New York, April 10th, 1693. Printed and published the *New York Gazette*, October 16th, 1728. Born 1658; died 1752.

BRADSHAW, GEORGE.—Originator, in 1841, of *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*. Born July 29th, 1801; died September 6th, 1853.

BRAILLE, LOUIS.—Inventor of alphabet for the blind. Born January 4th, 1809; died 1852.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Introduction of printing into the Cambridge University, November 10th, 1521. Licence granted by Henry VIII, July 20th, 1534. First printer appointed was Thomas Thomas, who died December 25th, 1553.

CASLON, WILLIAM (I).—Born March 23rd, 1692; died January 23rd, 1776.

CAXTON, WILLIAM.—Date on *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers* (first book printed in England with a date), November 18th, 1477. Date of imprint on *Confessio Amantis*, September 2nd, 1483. Date of first edition of *The Golden Legende*, November 20th, 1483. Caxton was born 1412; died 1491.

CHEPMAN AND MYLLAR.—Received patent for monopoly of printing in Scotland, September 15th, 1507. In 1508 produced first book printed in Scotland; *The Maying and Disporte of Chaucer*.

CLOWES, WILLIAM (the elder).—Born January 1st, 1779; died January 26th, 1847. First to use steam for book printing (1823).

COCHIN, CHARLES NICOLAS.—French typefounder; born February 22nd, 1715; died 1790.

CONGREVE, SIR WILLIAM.—Inventor of colour printing; born May 20th, 1772; died May 16th, 1828.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD.—Edinburgh printer and publisher. Failed January 15th, 1826; born February 24th, 1776; died July 21st, 1827. Publisher of *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

COST CONGRESS.—First held by British printers, February 18th, 1913.

DE VINNE, THEODORE LOW.—American printer; born December 25th, 1828; died February 16th, 1914.

DIDOT, FRANÇOIS AMBROISE.—French printer and typefounder; born 1730; died July 10th, 1804. Improved on Fournier's (the original) point system.

DONALDSON, JAMES.—Printer and founder of Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh; died October 19th, 1830.

DRUMMOND, C. J.—Born July 30th, 1848; died February 10th, 1929. Secretary, and then Chairman, of the London Society of Compositors.

EDINBURGH COMPOSITORS presented Memorial to Court of Sessions, February 28th, 1805.

EDINBURGH JOURNEYMEN BOOKBINDERS, Union Society of, formed March 5th, 1822.

ELZEVIR TYPEFOUNDRY sold March 5th, 1681.

FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS of Great Britain and Ireland formed April 15th, 1901.

FIGGINS, VINCENT.—Typefounder; issued his first specimen book, May 1st, 1793.

FOULIS, ROBERT.—Glasgow printer; born April 20th, 1707; died 1776. Appointed printer to University of Glasgow, March 31st, 1743.

FOURNIER (*le jeune*).—French typefounder; born September 15th, 1712; died October 8th, 1768. His products include many classics.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.—Born January 17th, 1706; died April 17th, 1790.

FROST FAIR, January 29th, 1740; printing done on Thames. A press was previously set up on the ice on the Thames, January 31st, 1684.

FRY, JOSEPH.—Typefounder; died March 29th, 1787.

FÜST AND SCHÖFFER.—Produced their *Psalterium* at Mainz, August 14th, 1457; first book to bear a date and to contain initial letters printed in blue and red. This was the first use of colour in printing.

FÜST, JOHN.—Partner of Gutenberg; died February 27th, 1465.

GED, WILLIAM.—Inventor of stereotyping; born 1690; died October 19th, 1749.

GERMAN PRINTERS.—Sack of Mainz and dispersal of early German printers, October 28th, 1462.

GUTENBERG, JOHANN.—Printer of Mainz; born 1397; died February 24th, 1468.

GUY, THOMAS.—Printer and stationer; founder of Guy's Hospital, London; born (circa) 1644; died December 17th, 1724.

HANSARD, LUKE.—Printer to House of Commons; born 1752; died October 29th, 1828.

HANSARD, THOMAS CURSON.—Parliamentary printer; died May 14th, 1833.

HAZELL, WALTER.—First President of Federation of Master Printers; died February 12th, 1919.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTING OFFICE.—Removed from Blackfriars to New Street, February 21st, 1770.

HOE, RICHARD MARCH.—Inventor of rotary press; born New York, September 12th, 1812; died June 7th, 1886.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PRINTERS.—First meeting held at Paris, August 20th, 1878.

JOHNSON, JOHN.—Author of *Typographia, or the Printer's Instructor;* died February 17th, 1848.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL OF THE PRINTING TRADE.—First meeting held (at Holborn Restaurant) July 1st, 1919.

KING'S PRINTING HOUSE in Blackfriars; burnt down, January 14th, 1738.

KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH.—Inventor of first printing machine; born 1774; died March 17th, 1833.

LANSTON, TOLBERT.—Invented "Monotype" single-type composing machine; born February 3rd, 1844; died February 18th, 1913.

LINOTYPE COMPOSING MACHINE.—Invented by Ottmar Mergenthaler, who was born May 10th, 1854, and died October 28th, 1899. Linotype machine first employed in England to set up *The Financial Times,* April 1st, 1894.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Invented by Alois Senefelder, who was born 1761, and died February 26th, 1834.

LONDON SOCIETY OF COMPOSITORS.—House opened March 21st, 1853.

LONDON MASTER PRINTERS.—Meeting held at Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, to consider propositions of compositors, November 25th, 1785.

LONDON MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION (Second).—Founded December 8th, 1836. Dissolved as "unnecessary, having regard to existing relations with the workmen," October 12th, 1870.

LONDON MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION (Third).—Formed October 29th, 1890.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS (when founded).—*Daily Express,* April 24th, 1900; *Daily Herald,* January 1st, 1918; *Daily Mail,* February 16th, 1896; *Daily Mirror,* November 1st, 1903; *Daily News,* June 1st, 1846; *Daily Sketch,* December 23rd, 1908; *Evening News,* July 26th, 1881; *Evening Standard,* May 21st, 1827; *Daily Telegraph,* June 29th, 1855; *Financial News,* January 4th, 1884; *Financial Times,* February 13th, 1888; *The Graphic* (first illustrated paper), January 4th, 1890; *Morning Post,* November, 1772 (under title of *The Morning Post; or Cheap Daily Advertiser*); *News of the World,* October 1st, 1843; *The Observer,* January, 1792; *Punch,* July 17th, 1841; *The Times,* January 1st, 1785 (under title of *The Daily Universal Register*).

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND GRAPHIC ARTS.—Opened September 18th, 1922.

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.—Printers holding this office were: John Barber, printer to "Honourable City of London," first printer to be Lord Mayor of London, born 1675, died January 2nd, 1741, John Crowder, Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart., Sir Rowland Blades (who became Lord Ebbisham), Sir William Waterlow, Sir Percy W. Greenaway, Bart.

MANCHESTER.—*Manchester Guardian* first issued May 5th, 1821.

MANUTIUS, ALDUS.—Printer of Venice; born (circa) 1447; died February 3rd, 1515. Inventor, in 1496, of italic type.

MARTINMAS.—November 11th. Festival of printers in olden days.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN PRINTERS.—Held "brotherly meeting" at Stationers' Hall, November 5th, 1621.

MATTHEWS, JOHN.—Apprentice, executed at Tyburn, November 6th, 1720, for printing a political tract.

Mazarin, Julius Cardinal.—Founder of Imprimerie Nationale in Paris; born July 14th, 1602; died March 9th, 1661.

"Monotype."—Invented by Tolbert Lanston, an American citizen, who took out first patent for line justification of machine-composed movable type in 1885; patent granted 1887. After a long series of experiments the present model was evolved in 1899.

Morris, William.—Founder of Kelmscott Press; born March 24th, 1834; died October 3rd, 1896.

Moxon, Joseph.—Typographical writer; born August 8th, 1627; died (circa) 1703. Published his famous *Mechanick Exercises* in 1686.

New York.—Printing first introduced into New York by William Bradford, April 10th, 1693.

Oxford.—Clarendon Press opened October 14th, 1713.

Paper-making Machine.—Invented by Fourdrinier, September 3rd, 1804.

"Perfect Diurnall."—First daily newsbook published in England, February 21st, 1660.

Plantin, Christopher.—Born 1514; died July 29th, 1589. Plantin-Moretus Museum opened at Antwerp, August 19th, 1877.

Play-bills (for Drury Lane Theatre) were first printed April 8th, 1663.

Point System.—Originated by Fournier about 1737; improved by Didot about 1770. American point system established at Niagara in 1886, making 12 point ·166″, and type height ·9185″.

Printers' Pension Corporation established December 3rd, 1827.

Printers' Pension Society incorporated by royal charter, January 3rd, 1865.

Printing Machine Managers' Trade Society founded October 1st 1839.

Punch Cutting Machine.—First invented by Linn Boyd Benton, of Milwaukee, in 1885.

Pynson, Richard.—Printer from Normandy, naturalised in England July 26th, 1513. Received from Henry VIII a pension of £4 per year September 27th, 1515; died 1529.

Reed, Talbot Baines.—Typefounder and author; born April 3rd 1852; died November 28th, 1893.

Richelieu, Cardinal.—Founder of royal printing office, Paris; born September 5th, 1585.

St. Andrews University.—Introduced printing at the University, August 29th, 1552.

Southward, John.—Writer on typography; born April 28th, 1840.

Stanhope, Charles (Earl).—Inventor of Stanhope Press; born 1753; died December 16th, 1816.

Star Chamber.—Issued decree limiting master printers for all England to twenty July 11th, 1637.

Stationers' Company.—Charter granted May 4th, 1556. Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* entered at Stationers' Hall, April 18th, 1593. Grant of exclusive right to license printing presses, October 24th, 1603. Limited number of printers in London to twenty-two, May 9th, 1615. Ordered by Bishop of London to damask (obliterate) the sheets of Hobbes' *Leviathan*, December 11th, 1673. Meeting held at Dog Tavern, Garlick Hill, May 31st, 1762, to inquire into the state of the Company. Right to grant copyright has been removed.

Strahan, William.—Founder of business now known as Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd.; born 1715; died July 9th, 1785.

Strike (General) in Great Britain, began May 4th and ended May 12th, 1926.

Taxes (England).—Stamp duty imposed on every newspaper printed, August 12th, 1712. Newspaper advertisement duty abolished August 4th, 1853. Stamp duty on newspapers abolished June 15th, 1855. Repeal of paper duty came into force October 1st, 1861.

Taxes (France).—Louis XII of France issued ordinance exempting printers of books from taxation April 9th, 1513. Printers of Paris declared by Order in Council to be free of all taxes, April 30th, 1583.

"The Times."—John Walter, founder; died November 16th, 1812. Twenty-one pressmen and compositors of *The Times* sentenced at Old Bailey to one year's imprisonment for conspiracy, November 8th, 1830. Special centenary printing number issued September 10th, 1912. Established January 1st, 1785, under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, and printed logographically. "Monotype" machines installed May, 1905.

Thom, Alexander.—Queen's Printer for Ireland; born Aberdeen, 1800; died December 22nd, 1879.

Twyn, John.—Master printer; condemned to be hanged, drawn and quartered, for printing unlicensed books, February 19th, 1664.

Typecasting Machines.—First patent taken out in U.S.A. by M. D. Mann and S. Sturdevant, January 7th, 1831. In England Sir Henry Bessemer took out patents, March 8th, 1838.

Type-composing Machines.—First invention by Dr. William Church, 1822; single types. Since Church's invention the following type-composing machines reached the marketing stage: Young, Hattersley, Mackie, Kastenbein, Fraser, Hooker, Burr, Empire, Thorne, "Monotype," Wicks, Pulsometer, Linotype, Monoline, Typograph.

Walpole, Horace.—Born October 5th, 1717; died March 2nd, 1797. He set up the Strawberry Hill Press, June 25th, 1757.

Watson, James.—Scottish printer and author of *History of Printing*, died September 24th, 1722.

Wilson, Alexander.—Typefounder and astronomer; born 1714; died October 18th, 1786.

Wynkyn de Worde.—Date of imprint on *The Golden Legend* August 27th, 1527; will signed June 5th, 1534.

ELECTRICAL DEFINITIONS SIMPLY EXPLAINED

The *circuit* is that part of the equipment which is intended to carry electric current, such as copper wires, resistance wires, switches, etc. They are all insulated from the machine.

The *current* is the electricity passing through the equipment.

The term *amperes* is the measure of volume of current flowing through. Amperes develop heat; therefore if your machine is using more amperes than marked on the fuses, the fuses may burn out.

The term *volts* is the measure of pressure of current. Serious damage will result to the heater if it is used with a voltage more than 5 per cent higher than for which it is designed; on the other hand, a low voltage will not develop sufficient heat. It is therefore essential that a continuous voltage record be obtained, indicating not only the average voltage but the highest and lowest voltage likely to occur in the circuit at the point where the heater is connected.

A *watt* is the measure of power and its volts multiplied by the amperes.

A *kilowatt* is 1,000 watts.

A *kilowatt hour*, or one unit, is one kilowatt of power used for one hour. One horse-power is represented by 746 watts used for one hour.

An *earth* is a bare part of the electric circuit accidentally touching the machine.

A *short circuit* is one or more earths which allow the current to take a shorter path.

A *break* is an interruption in the electric current, such as a broken wire, etc.

Resistance is an obstruction in the electric circuit retarding the flow of current.

Series connection means that two or more units are connected in line with each other. Current enters one terminal, passes through the windings, out of the other terminal and directly into the next unit, through its windings and out into the opposite side of the line.

Parallel or *multiple* connections means that two or more units are wired in such a way that each makes a complete circuit of itself. Current enters a unit, passing through its windings and directly back to the line.

An electrical circuit carrying current can best be simply explained by considering an iron pipe through which compressed air is flowing.

The pipe represents the circuit and the compressed air passing through it represents the current.

The *volume* of the compressed air flowing represents the amperes and the *pressure* of the compressed air represents the volts.

A leak that allowed the compressed air to escape would represent a short circuit and a partially closed valve in the pipe would represent resistance.

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TYPE ALIGNMENT SLIP GAUGES

Type Alignment Slip Gauges are now supplied in place of the Set Mark Matrix. Full particulars are contained in General Information Sheet No. 116a.

THE WORD

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IS THE

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